THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 75

1830

March 17–August 22

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1913

(Copy) To Louis McLane

March 17th 1830—

Dear Sir,

I had the satisfaction this morning to receive your notes of February 6th & January 22d last, the first offering to my acceptance the Lectures of Mr. Nassau William Senior, and the other Mr. Watson's plan of preventing ships foundering at sea.

These evidences of the estimation in which I am held by Gentlemen ~~wholly~~ unknown ~~to me~~ before deserve a return of my thanks which I beg you to convey to them. To an individual who has struggled ~~the~~ greater portion of his life against the adverse sentiments of his own countrymen, the assurance that the ultimate attainment of ~~different stations~~ their approbation ~~attended abroad~~ obtains the sanction of those whose talents in the service of mankind

are not confined to any country, cannot but be
gratifying. If without the imputation
of vanity I may be permitted thus to value
the favorable expressions which you have
communicated, it is not without a correspondent
sense of the increased obligation which they
impose ~~upon me~~ to persevere in ~~[illegible]~~
a course of action which may terminate
my public life without disappointing
them. To do this is more than ~~I expect~~
can expect from my humble talents,
~~to expect much of [illegible]~~
but dependent as they are upon the cooperation
of the other branches of the Government, and the
aid of my friends I must not anticipate
less for the character of my adminis-
-tration. The kind salutations of the
of Mr. & Mrs. Mc
[illegible] Present &

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, March 1[illegible]th . 1830

PAY to R. [illegible] Engleden or bearer,

four hundred thirty five dollars, $\frac{35}{100}$

435 DOLLS. $\frac{35}{100}$ Andrew Jackson

14395

George Town, March 14th 1830-

My dear General,

I am overwhelm'd with despair at the rejection of my claim! and I do think it a most unjust and cruel persecution! From the first establishment of the Navy to the present day, this is the only case in which a vessel of war has been destroy'd whether in battle or

from shipwreck, in which the Govern=
ment has fail'd to make compen=
sation;- and yet all admit that it was
an achievement which laid the foun=
dation of all your naval glory, and
has sav'd millions of dollars to your
Treasury! and yet make it the only
case in which they have ~~withheld~~ with
held the manifestation of their bounty
and gratitude;- I am the only indivi=
dual of my unfortunate class (connected
with the Navy) who has not receiv'd
a pension;- and yet they refuse me

the compensation for my husband's services which in every other instance they have granted without hesitation.

I am sorry to be so troublesome to you my dear General, but you will confer a very great favor upon me if you will have the goodness to call and see me for a few moments - I will be ready to see you on any day and at any hour you may have the goodness to name - My servant will call at your door tomorrow about nine o'clock, to save you the trouble of sending so far —

I beg you once more, my dear General, to accept the assurance of my cordial gratitude for all the trouble and interest you have taken in my concerns, and to believe me always

Most sincerely & respectfully

Yours

S. Decatur

Major General

Andrew Jackson

Mrs Decatur
on her claims
1820

March 23rd 1830

(Copy)

Dr. Sir. In answer to your enquiry — I am acquainted with the tract of Genl Brahan ~~[illegible]~~ near Florence. It is a tract formerly owned by Col E. Ward and costs him on an average about $20 pr acre, some fifty & some one hundred dollars pr acre — has a good mill & ginn on it contains about 1000 acres, & I would suppose at its present depressed value, would be worth ten thousand dollars in cash —

The Genl has also a tract on Town Creek containing about 800 acres with a mill on it. this is very valuable I should suppose it worth in cash ~~[illegible]~~ nine thousand dollars. This is a property the Genl intends to reserve for himself & children & I suppose would not take $25,000 for, it will be good security I am sure for the balance of his debt if not over fifteen thousand dollars

yrs respectfully

Andrew Jackson

March 23rd. 1830 —

The Sec of the Treasury }

14398

Treay Dept

My dear Sir

Will you have the goodness to State what may be the value of Gen Brahan's Plantation near Florence. He proposes to convey it in security for the balance of his debt and has asked me to enquire into its value —

I have the honor to be with great respect
S D Ingham

The President
U.S.

23 March

Mr Ingham
~~on~~ the value
of Genl Brayon
former Secret-
- Florence -

The President, [illegible] of the U S

14399

The Secretary of the
Treasury

Collr Key W
March 23. 1830

Office of Bank U. States, } March 27th. 1830
Washington, }

PAY to William B. Lewis **or bearer,**

one hundred & forty five **dollars,** $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

145 **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$

14400-1

New York 27 March 1830

Dear Sir,

I am overwhelmed with grief that You should have had so much trouble with me. I will barely trouble you further with regard to my unfortunate nomination and matters connected with it, to assure your Excellency, upon *my honor*, that any representations which have been made to you or others at Washington, or elsewhere, with regard to the object of a certain supper got up on the 4th of March, in honor of your inauguration, with an intent to make it be believed that I took an interest in it, further than to unite with my fellow citizens, in the expression of that single sentiment, is utterly untrue.

The miserable subterfuges which are hourly & daily resorted to to injure me in your good opinion, has induced me to trouble you with this explanation of a very trifling matter & I hope it will be credited. What will next be attempted

to

to me, I am unable to conjecture, but of one thing I beg you to be assured, that after the evidences you have given me of your personal regard & confidence, I would sooner die than deceive you or do any thing that should occasion you pain or regret.

I am, Dr Sir, with every sentiment of veneration & regard, most sincerely & affectionately

Your Ob^t Ser^t

Saml. Swartwout

To/

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President U States

Washington.

P.S. I beg you to further assured, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that I have not expressed any opinion but one on the subject of the next Presidency & that is for your reelection. I confine myself wholly & solely to the duties of my office.

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President United States
Washington

Mr Swartwout
private
to be [illegible]
private
not be destroyed

YORK

116
464
237
252

Near Florence 30th. March 1830

Dear Genl.

I have just recd your letter of the 13th. Inst. informing me the course which Mr. Everett, Re=presentative had taken — I had just recd. the same intelligence from our Representative Mr. Clay, together with the instructions to Mr. Tobin, and Mr. Collingsworth — I see that they are to pass by the way of Franklin Ten. to notify Mr. Currin of the proceedings & to receive any testimony which Mr. Currin may offer &c. If nothing unfair is done in conducting the enquiry, it must turn out beneficial to Lewis & Currin & all who are implicated — but as fairness is not the object we dont know what may be done — does Major Lewis rely implicitly and fully on Currin to do him and all others concerned full and ample Justice — I merely ask the question, as I dont know any thing about Mr. Currins feelings, =

14404

on this subject, I have always viewed him as being politically friendly to you, but I know he is connected with the McNairy family, who are your most bitter enemies, and therefore I have thought that Mr. Curren could not act as promptly and efficiently in his favour and yours (for it is evidently intended to implicate you) as if he was not allyed to your enemies — This business brings to my view very forcably a letter which I recd from Mr. Curren last October, in which he informed me that he had recently been on to Washington City, and had a settlement with Major Lewis about their expenditures in digging for salt water &c in which Major Lewis fell in his debt upwards of five hundred dollars, and Major Lewis had informed him that I would pay it to him, on account of an interest which he said Lewis informed him I held in that business — I was much surprised when I recd the letter, to learn that Major Lewis entertained a belief that I was in any way interested in that business — I immediately wrote to Mr. Curren, and informed him that I could not think it possible that Major Lewis considered me in the remotest manner interested in that lease of land and in order to convince him that I was not at all interested I wrote him fully all the interest which I ever had in that transaction, which ceased to exist very shortly after its first existence. At the time that I was offered with James Jackson, an interest in the business, in order to raise funds to carry it on, &c. but so soon as we discovered the uncertainty of getting salt water, we both declined taking any further interest, and prefered to lose the advance of money which we had made, rather than to go into an extensive expenditure without any certainty of success &c &c. I intended to write to Major Lewis on the subject, but very shortly after writing to Mr Curren. I had business which called me to Nashville when I called on Mr C. and he promised me that he would send my letter or a copy of it to Major Lewis immediately thereafter

I therefore requested if Major Lewis entertained a different opinion from me, on the subject, that he would write to me, and let me know it — never having heard from Major Lewis or Mr Currie since, I concluded, that Currie had mistaken Lewis, or that it was a put off, from paying the money at the time to Currie, from some cause or other, to me unknown — and I thought no more about it, untill I see these famous resolutions of Mr. Ewing, and the proceedings thereon, I begin to think it possible, that the correspondence with me was intended to draw something from me, which might in the end involve either you or myself, or both, but if that was the case, they were disappointed, for my letter contains nothing but facts, which I am willing the enemy, as well as friends should know, fortunately I have a copy of the letter, which I will send you by next mail, from which you will see my views of that business — I expect that Major Lewis has my letter or a copy, but to him by Currin — if so I should like for you to ask him to shew it to you — that you may also know his views on the same subject — As I cannot believe that Major Lewis ever did entertain the opinion that I held any interest in that lease; — he accompanied me to the Chickasaw nation in 1826. as he informed me for the very purpose of trying to get the lease so altered or changed, as would indemnify him and Currin for the large expenditure in trying to obtain both — but he never in=timated to me that he viewed me in any way interested in the business — Colbert was willing seemingly, to alter the lease so as to compensate Lewis & Currin, & he promised Majr. Lewis that he would do it, after the other and more important business was done — and Major Lewis left his papers with me when he left the treaty ground, and Colbert promised

14406

him, that he and Brown would sign them before I left there, but at the close of the business Colbert refused to sign the new lease which Lewis had left, and said it might remain as it was for the present — during all this time I had not the most distant idea that I was considered interested in any manner whatever but when I send you my letter to Curran you will see my views in full — I shall keep a look out, but I dont expect they will call for testimony in this quarter — I have not time now to copy my letter to Curran, but by next mail you may expect it —

Mrs Coffee has been much afflicted for several weeks with a severe cold, or Influenza, which is very common here at this time, her cough has been very bad, but she is now mending and I hope in a few days will be well — the rest of my family are all well — we all join in respects to you, and our friends with you —

Dr Genl. yr. Obt. Servt.

Jno. Coffee

Genl. A. Jackson Esqr

P.S. I have written our Representative Mr. Clay fully on this subject — I thought right that he should know all about it — I never knew of any one having an interest in that case, but Lewis Harness and James Jackson & myself, that was only verbal no writings ever had I believe about it — and that for a very limitted time — and I dont know, nor do I believe I ever did know, to what extent it was intended I should be interested, having the fullest confidence in Major Lewis, the title however which I made, was done relying on him to do justice in the premises —

14407

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, April 1st -- 1830 -

PAY to William B. Lewis --- **or bearer,**
Thirty one ---- **dollars,** 75/100

Andrew Jackson

31 – **DOLLS.** 75/100

14408

[redacted]

Private

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Washington
City

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } April 1st — — 1830

PAY to William B. Lewis — — — **or bearer,**

thirty one — — — — . **dollars,** 75/100

Andrew Jackson

31 — **DOLLS.** 75/100

14408

ans

Harrisburg April 2 1830

Dear Sir

I wish you to read this letter: I am to you personally unknown, but I have been, and continue to be, your warm friend and admirer. For the services which you performed; for the sacrifices which you made, for your country; I, with thousands of others, most sincerely advocated your election to the distinguished station which you now hold. To say that you, in the discharge of the arduous duties necessarily devolving upon you, have verified the predictions of your friends, would not be saying enough—even your enemies award to you praise without qualification! I am to be understood as confining myself in these observations to Pennsylvania. The people are heart and soul with you. You have more real friends in this State than you had at the late election. Those who occupy themselves only with the domestic cares of life, anxiously wish you to be a candidate for re-election, and you will receive the undivided vote of those who love their country for their country's sake! Those who supported you for the sake, and in the hope of Office, will be governed in their choice by the gratification or disap=pointment of their selfish purposes. I am an obscure individual, scarcely known beyond, (if known at all) the limits of the State. To you I am totally a stranger. But I have presumed to address you on a subject which is of more interest to the people than to yourself. You are "public property", and I claim the right to be heard on the part of ~~the people~~ those who are their country's friends, and whose patriotism is not measured by a thirst for office. I will (and hope not to incur the charge of vanity in stating it) say to you, in evidence of standing in my native State, that I have represented the County I come from (Centre) in the Senate, and am now a Member of the House of Representatives, and have been for sometime past.

14409

A few evenings since a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, friendly to the National Administration, was called. I attended, and was appointed one of the Secretaries of the meeting. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The 2nd resolution reported was in these words:—

Resolved, That, "should it (the Administration) continue to be characterised by the same wholesome measures and sound republican principles with which it has commenced", the best interests of the country will be maintained and promoted by the re-election of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate.

On motion of Mr Cunningham, of Mercer, that part which is underscored underwent debate whether it should be struck out. The striking out was warmly opposed by Dr. Burden and all the friends of Samuel D. Ingham. I supported the motion to "strike out"—as did Wise, of Westmoreland, Wilkins, of Allegheny, Cunningham of Mercer & some others. The question was, whether a resolution so doubtful in its phraseology; so luke warm in its expression of adherence to the "People's Choice"; so evidently open to doubt whether it was a sincere expression of our sentiments, should be adopted; or whether one more bold, more decided, without if or ands, should be substituted. It was evident that the friends of Ingham wished to hold themselves in reserve, and unpledged, to be governed by circumstances. If by their intrigue, for which in this State they are famous, and in which consists all their power, for they are few in number, they could manage to get you out of the way, then their whole energies would be put in requisition in support of John C Calhoun. They dare not openly declare themselves against you. They are aware the people would frown them down. But they are at work to destroy you in the affections of the people in a covert way. I assure you on the word of one who never asked you for an Office and never will, that their task is a vain one. The people demand it at your hands to be again a candidate, and the result of the meeting of the members, called by the few adherents of Ingham and Sutherland in the Legislature, to answer their own selfish views and base purposes, should operate powerfully with you to suffer yourself to be again a candidate. The resolution above quoted was voted down, & you will see by the public papers

Turn

the opinion of the meeting in the preamble and resolutions adopted. The honest yeomanry of the country are well represented in the sentiments therein contained.

But your sincere friends — those who never asked you for an Office, are surprised that you retain in your Cabinet a Man who is plotting, (not only your destruction, but ~~the~~ against the peace and welfare and best interests of the Country. You are loudly called upon, and justice to your friends in this State, ~~to~~ requires it at your hand, to dismiss from your confidence & patronage, Samuel D Ingham and the creatures attached to his fortunes, who through his exertions were appointed to Office in this State. He and they came into your support at a late hour, and only when they found that a vast Majority of the people were against their favorite, Calhoun. They never were your sincere friends, and although for the little service they performed, they were well rewarded with Office, they are uneasy and will never be satisfied until their ends are accomplished in the promotion of their favorite. They have attempted to make you believe that they were the pillars upon which your popularity in Pennsylvania rested, and to ingratiate themselves more readily, Baldwin and Barnard must be destroyed and weakened in your estimation. That was a part of their plans. These two men were your zealous, efficient and sincere supporters from the first, and remain as much attached and as sincerely devoted to you as ever. I am intimate with them both, and assure you I speak to you the truth and nothing but the truth in pledging to you their sincerity and devotedness at all times and now.

I have considered it a duty, before retiring from this place, to address you this letter. I could not have my own consent to remain silent, or suffer you to remain in ignorance of the intrigues of Ingham. It is the first and last time I have or shall appear before you. I intend giving you a cordial support for re-election, not only for your own virtues, but for the sake of our beloved country, whose happiness I consider involved in your continuance at the Head of our Affairs. I conclude by asking you to pardon me for obtruding myself on your notice. I speak to you from my obscurity, but it is the voice of one who admires you as a Warrior and Statesman; who loves you for his country's sake, and whose most ardent prayer is for your temporal & eternal happiness.

May Heaven bless & preserve you

H. Petrikin

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Prest. of the U.S.

april 3rd 1830

My dear Sir—

Important moves have been made here on the political chess Board.— I will give you a brief relation of them,— in order that you may lay the whole before the original and confidential friend of our worthy President.— A daring attempt is making, to divert this State from her affections to her first love.—

On Tuesday evening last, a notice, was placed up in the hand-writing of Jesse Miller, calling a meeting of the Democratic members, at 7 O'clock.— No allusion to the object was made.— However, suspecting something foul,— Jackson's true friends resolved to attend in a Body, and defeat any Calhoun or Ingham project that might be proposed.— We attended.— Miller opened the meeting, by stating that he and some others, deemed it necessary, before the Legislature dissolved, to have some expression from the members, in Convention, relative to

14411

the national administration, and nominated Brown for President which was agreed to. We then took the alarm, and nominated Hawkins, who is with us, as one of the Vice P.s. They nominated Smith, a friend of Ramseys as another. We then carried Petriken of Centre as Secy- and they carried Walker.- So we were organized.- Miller then moved, that a Com. be appointed to draft Resolutions and Brown, no doubt from previous con-cert- placed a maj.y of Sutherland men on the Comee.- Cunningham, Wise and my-self were placed on the Comee.- but they had Burden, and Miller and Hassin-ger.- Miller had resolutions cut and dry. But we were too wide awake to be caught. His second Resolution, was a conditional and hypothetical nomination of Jackson.

It ran in this way "that *if* the President continued to administer the affairs of the General Govt as he had done, *then*, the meeting nominated him." – They carried it in Convn – but we raised the war hoop before the meeting. We pointed out the *loop-hole* – by which the 11th hour men could creep out, when Calhoun's arrangements were matured. We reprehended the insult contained in the cold and doubtful *If* – and the danger to the Country – of the distracting conflicts of Rival candidates at Washington, to succeed him. – I – in addressing the meeting – alluded to the intrigues and management of the *Same Party* in 1823 & 1824 to secure this State to Calhoun, and how they had to make a *merit* of necessity, and yield to the people's voice.

14412

and that their Resolution then were not hypothetical in favour of Calhoun. That the same Party were now attempting the same plan, and desired to divert Penn^a from Jackson.-- Cunningham, Wise, and Petriken took the same side. and Burden, Miller, and Frick advocated the Conditional nomination of Jackson.– The Resolution was negatived, and Jackson nominated as Penn^a's Candidate unanimously– and unconditionally. You will see the Proceedings published, but they will not give "the detail".

– There is no doubt– the fact is clearly ascertained, that the plan was concerted in Washington– to gain an expression in favour of Calhoun, and a Resolution approving of Mr Ingham. – Their cold resolution about Jackson, would have admitted, of a construction favourable to their plans. They could not venture the whole, but disclosed enough, to let us know their object. You may rest assured, every effort is making by this Party, to destroy Jackson covertly: and advance Calhoun upon his ruins.— A curious story is in circulation— about a proposition of Green's to a Gentleman here, relative to Penn^a going for Calhoun.

— Study these matters. They are signs of the character of which we can't be mistaken.— And let our friends be wide awake.

Your friend

Truly & sincerely

Ross Wilkins

May. Amis. 3. 1830

P.S.
I have scrawled this in haste in order to be ready for mail

14413-14

April [illegible] 1830

Ross Wilkins
to
Genl. [illegible]

Exposing the intrigues of
Calhoun, Ingham &c. to
alienate Pennsylvania
from Genl. Jackson

1830

Fairfield 5th April
1830.

Dr. Sir,

I have the honor to address to you ~~this letter~~ from the residence of my friend Major Lewis' in answer to your kind favor of the 9th last month, and should have answered it before but had previously written to the Major giving him nearly every information required in your letter to me.

I regret it was not in my power to have accompanied Judge Overton at this time on to Washington - If the Judge could have waited two weeks longer would have done so, but he was fearful if he delayed that long the waters would be too low on his return to bring him back again, and business also which requires him to be at home at a certain time.

I shall this month have completed

14415

all my engagements here, and ~~shall~~ will be ready to leave this by the first steam boat that offers after the 25th.— You expressd a desire of getting a miniature likeness of Mrs Jackson from one of my late Portraits of her — the only one which I would wish to send ~~forth~~ to the world as a correct representation ~~likeness~~ of that good and pious woman is in the possession of Genl. Call. Upwards of twelve months ago I wrote to him by Col. Robert Armstrong who delivered the letter himself to Call at the City, in which I informed him ~~I wished~~ it was my ~~wish~~ desire to have an engraving taken from the Portrait of Mrs Jackson then in his possession, and also to have a miniature taken from it for you. On this subject I had written to Mr Longacre and received a letter from him informing me that Genl. Call had called on him and promised immediately on his arrival in Tallahassee he would forward the Portrait to him.

The Genl. also sent me the same Message by Col. Armstrong. On the receipt of your letter I wrote to Earl, and also sent him an extract from that part of your letter in which you expressed a desire to have a miniature of Mrs Jackson taken from one of my late portraits of her, and requested him (if he had not already done so) soon as convenient to have it sent to Longacre of Philadelphia — where Majr Bradford has my full approbation to have any engraving taken from it he may think proper.

I have been so much engaged of of late ~~that~~ I have not had time to visit the Hermitage, but intend doing so shortly, and will then write you from there very particularly.

Mr. McLemore and family are all well, except his son John who was supposed to have been bitten by a mad-dog, a day or two ago, and which to prevent any, they ~~apprehensions~~ of a serious nature ~~consequences to~~ had an [illegible] an operation performed.

on him
by cutting out the flesh at the spot which was bitten — the dog has since been proven not to be mad — I presume in the hurry of Mr. McLemore's business who is very much perplexed at this time had forgotten to deliver your friendly offer as regarded funds — My friend Major Lewis previous to your favor of the 9th had offered me any assistance in ~~they~~ that way, and fearful I might be in want, not being able to collect my dues — accepted of his friendship and also return you my sincere thanks for your kind offer of the same — Your friends here are all well — The Judge will give you the particulars of all local information — Bo

~~[illegible] misfortune you have long before this heard of — God grant he may come out well, he has always been my friend and I shall always respect him as such — With great~~

respect I remain your
friend and very hum
humble Ser.

R. E. W. Earl

Andrew Jackson
President
of the U. States

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } 7th April 1830

PAY to Andrew J Donelson **or bearer,**
Eight hundred **dollars,**
$\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

$800 **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$
14417

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } April 8th 1830

PAY to Andrew J. Hutchings **or bearer,**
one hundred & Eighty five **dollars,**
$\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

185 **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$
14418

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } April 8th — 1830 —

PAY to Saml J. Hays **or bearer,**
the sum of one hundred & fifty **dollars,**
$\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

150 **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$
14419

1830 April 10th 1830

private & for Mr Van Burens own
eye-

I have examined Mr Rives despatch, hastily- I
am clearly of opinion that all kind of mixed
commissions ought to be avoided if possible
by agreeing to a gross sum to be paid for
all spoliations committed by France
on our commerce ~~up~~ from a certain
date to the present, say for instance
six millions of dollars, if that sum
will be sufficient to cover all the
just claims of our citizens, and
let commissioners ~~be~~ appointed
by the United States to adjudicate,
~~and apportion~~ all the claims of our
own citizens against France, ~~and~~
and when adjudicated apportioned agrea
=ble to the amount thus stipulated
to be paid- This mixed commission
will be both tedious & expensive &
ought to be avoided if possible- But
if Mr Rives should find that the French
minister would prefer leaving it to ~~my~~
~~commission~~ & suppose
this mixed commission & arbitrator, or
that a commissioner would be sufficient, and
each side, would be sufficient, the arbitra
on the event of disagreement, three
=tor selected by lot to determine
men

14420

will despatch business more expeditiously
than five, & with as much justice—
still I am in favor of a gross sum
which will cover all our just claims
for time is every thing for merchants
& if a gross sum is agreed upon, our
merchants will receive their mony
in half the time that a mixed com
=mission will pass upon & settle
the claims.

On the subject of our negotiation
with great Britain—we ought to be
prepared to act promptly in case
of a failure—we have held out terms
of reconciling our difference with
that nation of the most frank ~~liberal~~
& fair terms— terms, if England really
had a wish to harmonise, and act
justly towards us, ought to have been
meet in that spirit of frankness &
candor & friendship with which we had proposed
them— ~~These~~ terms being rejected our national character
& honor requires, that we should now
act with that promptness & energy due
to our national character— therefore let a
communication be prepared for con=
=gress

recommending a non intercourse law ~~with~~ between the united States & Canady, and a sufficient number of Cutters commanded by our naval officers & our midshipmen made revenue officers, and a double set on every vessel — This adopted and carried into effect forthwith and in six months both Canady and the westindia Islands will feel, and sorely feel, the effects of their folly in urging their Government to adhere to our exclusion from the west India trade

well Mr. VanBuren — think of these sugestions and see me early on monday to confer upon this subject

Andrew Jackson
april 10th 1830

14421

Mr Van Buren
will please bring
this with him
on Monday
morning A. J

Office of Bank U. States, } April 15th 1830 —
Washington, }

PAY to Andrew Jackson jr. **or bearer,**
two hundred and twenty five **dollars,**
100

Andrew Jackson

225 **DOLLS.**
100

Roseville Loudoun County Va April 16th 1830

Dear Sir

Mrs Bronaughs Servants Dick & Sally
informed their mistress (on their Return
from washington) that you would=
Perchase them if she would write
to you ~~and~~ immedeatly and let you
know her Price, Mrs Bronaugh on hearing
this Requested me to say to you that
she would take it as a favour if you
would Perchase Dick and his family
as they ware very anxious to Return
to Tennessee, I inclose you a certi
=ficate of valluation of them by
Mr Johnston Cleaveland and John
Fitzhugh. She authorises me to say
if you think the, ~~value~~ Precis set on them too hie
you can have them for what you
think them worth when you see them
Mrs Bronaugh will be compelled to
dispose of some Property in order

to Pay the Debts of her husband
which is a greate hardship on her con
sidering how much of her property
he had wasted Previous to his deth.
~~I w~~ Mrs Bronaugh would not Part with
Dick and his family to any one that they
ware not willing to go to it being
her mothers Request. If you should think
Proper to Purchase them you or Mr
Donaldson will have the goodness
to write to me or Mrs Bronaugh
asoon as convenient at Roseville
Loudoun County Va and oblige
Sir your Obdt Servant

Usher Skinner

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } April 15th 1830—

PAY to Andrew Jackson Jr. **or bearer,**
two hundred and twenty five **dollars,** $\frac{}{100}$

Andrew Jackson

225 **DOLLS.** $\frac{}{100}$

14422

Rossville Va }
16th Apl — } Free

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson Esqr
President U S
Washington City

Mr. Simmons
letter on the
subject of the
sale of Mr Bunney's
wishing to sell
Dick & his family
to be answered—
answered 20th April
1830—
note written

14424

answered 20th April 1820 — that if
Mrs Bronaugh will take $900 for
Dick, Polly & their family I will
purchase them

Baltimore April 23d 1830

My Dr Sir. You having politely handed to me when in Washington, The Report of the Penitentiary of the D.C. I take the liberty to send You several reports of the Maryland Penitentiary

It will afford me much Pleasure to give You any Information in my power on this subject should You acquest it — I have read with much Interest the proceedings and toasts at the Celebration of Jeffersons Birth day, me thinks that the Toast of Mr Eaton (Secretary of War) must have been a home thrust to some men though Personally a Stranger to him, I have admired Mr Eaton for many Years, for his talents and Consistant Political Course, He

1442[illegible]

Office of Bank U. States, } April 24th 1830—
Washington, }

PAY to Genl Daniel S. Donelson or bearer,

one hundred - dollars,
100

Andrew Jackson

100 DOLLS.
100

14427

has allways been the fast friend of the Presidents through good and through evil report. and I believe him to be the most honest and sincere friend that the President has in his cabinet and equal if not superior in Talents to any of them the More I see or hear ~~of~~ from him the More I admire him, and from observation, I believe he has a stronger hold on the affections of the People, than any member of the cabinet, but I am inclined to think that some People in the City of Washington and their satellits here and other places would lay him down if they could, but all will not do. the People are with him You may rely on it.

Please make my respects to Your family not forgetting Revd Mr Evans.

With much personal respect
I remain D Sir
Your obt Servt

Wm ONeale Esqr.

Geo Keyser

For

William O'Neale Esqr
Washington
D.C.

Mr Kessings in
the reply to
the words of
Major Eaton

14426

Loudoun county Va april 26

Dear Sir

your letter of 20th came to hand and I have this day made its contents known to Mrs Bronaugh She Requested me to say to you that she will take the $900 for Dick his wife & children and if you and mayor Lewis should conclude to take them when it will suite you I will come to washington and deliver the Negroes and Recd the money for them, Mrs Bronaugh will perhaps go with me to the city when and whare she will be able to make to a good and suffient title to you for the negroes. in the event of hernot going to washington she will give me full Power to bargain & Conveigh them. the negroes wares Left to Mrs Bronaugh by her Mother by will, ~~she~~ to me who

14428

they were Left By the Late Dr J C Brough
who Purchased Dick of the Distributees
of his father and Sally of Mayor
Wm, B, Lewis, with Sentiments of
Respect I remain your

Obt Servant
Urban Skinner

Roseville Va
28th Apl — 5

Free

Genl. Andrew Jackson

President of the U, States

Washington City

Mr Skinner now in lieu of Mr Bronaugh - says that she will take $900 for the negroes - and the 4th of Jany 1830 answered the same day that the negroes will be recd at $900 - & bond on the receipt & title made of them. A. J.

Bronau

Negroes

april 26 th 1830

confidential;

My D. Sir

The Navy agency of Gibraltar is now vacant, would Col Arthur P. Hayne accept of this. It is worth, say, about $8000 a year, and if he is acquainted with the mercantile world, & would embark — a commission business, four years would ensure him an ample fortune. will you give me, confidentially, yr opinion on this subject I wish to write your brother tomorrow—

When I recd his letter

14430

on saturday I immediately sent it to the Sec of war and I regretted to learn that we had not the means to require his services as a visitor to west point being only $30 of this fund left I really think the Col could spend two or three years profitable up the mediterranean until something better might offer please answer this note & give me your opinion

yrs very respectfully

Andrew Jackson

april 26th 1830 -

Genl R. Y Hayne
Senate U. S. -

Washington April 27th 1830

My Dr Col.

Upon the receipt of your letter I forthwith by the hand of our mutual friend Col. Gibson made known to the Secretary of war my desire that you should be appointed one of the visitors to the Military academy, and regret to find from his letter, which I herewith enclose, that the appointments had been made previous to the receipt of your letter, & the number so limited & exausted that he could not comply with my wishes on this subject.

It will afford me much pleasure to see you your amiable Lady & daughter in Washington, when I will expect you & family to take a room in my House during your stay in the city, & where it will afford me pleasure to make you & them comfortable.

I have it in contemplation if probable to take after the adjournment of congress a journey to the north & west, & visit the tomb of my dear departed wife, before I return to this city, and hope to see you & your family here before I set out. if I can leave this city this summer I must set out shortly after congress rises. If this

tho, I cannot as yet determine, but Mrs
Donelson & our niece Miss Easton will travel
as far as Newyork, & I am sure will be
pleased to have the company of your
amiable family.

I had a thought of tendering to you
the naval agency at Gibralter which is
worth $7000 per annum, which is now
vacant, & on last evening wrote a confiden=
=tial note to your brother Genl Hayne,
who, in answer gave it as his opinion
that you would not leave this country
& would not accept it - you may be here
before I am obliged to fill this office.
It is sought for by many.

I pray you to tender my affectionate
regard to your amiable lady & daughter
& believe me yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Col A. P. Hayne

Col Arthur P. Hayne
Charleston
So Carolina

1830
April 27th
Genl. Jackson.

the, I ca
Done
& as fo
pleas
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Col

Col Arthur P. Hayne
Charleston
So Carolina

Genl Jackson.
April 27th
1830

May-3rd 1880

T. L. Smith's respects to the President and takes the liberty of enclosing for his perusal the remarks of Mr C. J. Ingersoll of Philadelphia at the Dinner recently given to Mr Poinsett. It is upon a subject of much interest and more particularly at this time.

Dinner at Philadelphia 3 May 1830
M. B

14434

To
The President

Mr Ingersols
Speech upon
the Jeffersonian
doctrine of the
constitution
at Mr D. Dn
to be kept o
file — A J

1830

May-5th 1830

To His Excellency—
Andrew Jackson—
President of the United States.

Sir—

For the first time, I appear before your Excellency as an applicant for a situation under the General Government.—

The resignation of Major Gwynne as a Paymaster of the United States Army, creating a vacancy in that office, I respectfully solicit the appointment.— From what I can ascertain of its duties, I flatter myself that I am competent to discharge them, to the satisfaction of the Govt., and I can furnish the requisite security.

I will not recur to my standing and character among your friends in Pennsylvania, but refer your Excellency to the Hon. Isaac D. Barnard, of the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Justice Baldwin, and the Hon. Harmar Denny, John Gilmore, Chauncey Forward, William McCreery and Mr. Leiper of the House of Representatives.

Not having had the pleasure of a personal introduction to your Excellency, (being absent at the

14436

Mr Henry Toland Philada. May 5 1830
Bot of Robert West

12 Mahogany Chairs @ $7 —	84.00
Packing &c —	6.00
	$90.00

14438

Legislature of the State, when your Excellency passed through this place) I will entreat the permission to inform your Excellency who I am.

I am a native of Pennsylvania, and the youngest son of the late Genl. John Wilkins, with whom your Excellency, in early life, was acquainted; and the brother of Mr James C. Wilkins of Natchez, who served under your Excellency at New Orleans. I have been educated, and practised at the Bar in this State since 1821.-

I feel it a duty to my family, circumstanced as I am, to apply for the situation. Having a mother and an unmarried Sister, in part to maintain, & a wife and three children,- and having lost a considerable practice, by warmly embarking in the late Presidential contest; I cannot hesitate to present my application to your Excellency. At the same time I wish to observe, that if, the appointment of a citizen, who has not yet served in any military capacity, to a situation of a military character, violates any rule of promotion, adopted by the Govt.- that I cannot expect a favourable re-

result to my humble pretensions.–

With great personal esteem

I am–

Yr Excellency's fellow
citizen.

Ross Wilkins

Pittsburgh May 5. 1830

Mr Henry Toland Philada. May 5 1830

Bot of Robert West

12 Mahogany Chairs @ $7 ea —	84.00
Packing &c ———	6.00
	$90.00

R. H. Williams
applies for office
This to remain
on file in my
office A. J.
May 11th 1830

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President of
United States

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President of
United States

Rep. [illegible]
Applies for office
Thos [illegible]
on file in my
office No. 9
Aug 11. 1830

Nashville May 5th 1830

Dr Uncle

I have great pleasure being just in receipt of two letters since from you - They have relieved me of all unpleasant feeling on the subject of the horse

I wrote you on the day of my arrival here in which I endeavoured to give a general & correct view of every thing at the Hermitage I did not descend to particulars on the subject of the Tomb &c for fear of irritating unnecessarily old wounds of

14439

Office of Bank U. States, Washington, } May 5th 1830

PAY to A J Donelson or bearer,

Eleven hundred and fifty dollars, /100

$1150 DOLLS. /100

Andrew Jackson

14441

exciting unpleasant & melancholy feelings.
Mr Steel seems to have paid great attention to every thing about the Tomb & I think it presents such appearance as you would be pleased with. The garden we found in fine order the sides of the walks handsomely paved with brick & every thing looking very luxuriant & fine - the prospect of an abundant crop of straw-berries which were just beginning to turn red - F. romus was very much pleased with the neighbourhood & would have liked to remain a few days longer & partake of the strawberries but for our anxiety to visit mother & our relations in the District. who have urged us to visit them as soon as we can.

You ask for information relative to the horse which you gave Andrew

In spite of the generally [illegible] letter to you & we have no hesitancy in saying that he is decidedly too fine a horse to think of changing - Mr Steel informs me that Dr Butler is pleased with him - I will see the Dr in a few days & will know whether he would like to purchase - I should say he is richly worth $450 or 500 I dont profess to be a good judge of a horse but according to my opinion he is a very fine colt -

The brown colt is said to be the very image of his father & I have no doubt - will prove one of the fleetest horses in the country - We found all our friends well here & many kind enquiries after you - We staid last night at Mr McLemores who speaks of visiting you in Washington - he is a sterling fellow & will I hope get thro with all his difficulties. We leave here in the morning for Jackson

---

Office of Bank U. States, } May 5th 1830
Washington, }

PAY to A J Donelson or bearer,
Eleven Hundred and Fifty dollars, 100

$1150 DOLLS. 100

Andrew Jackson

I will drop Mr. Steel a line before I go – I have taken [illegible] Daily. Mr Steel having informed me he could spare him without injury to the crop I [illegible] left the only horse with him which he will [illegible] after resting a short time [illegible] a change [illegible] things may not [illegible] as other times, would that [illegible] to do me [illegible] if I can get a horse [illegible] me in the [illegible] I will ask the [illegible] purchased of [illegible] [illegible], for after his [illegible] I hardly have funds enough to take me home after which however, I will not have need for any

I am now writing in Mr. Crutcher's office who is well &c.

Mr. Reed has been with me a good deal speaks of leaving here in the course of some days for the city

Poor Houston is here & not well [illegible]

I understand there are resolutions by the people of Sumner &c coming out agst [illegible] to Monroe's paper. He has informed me he will leave in the morning.

Present my respects to all the inhabitants of the "White House," say to Andrew I will write him from Jackson & accept for yourself our love

Genl. Andrew Jackson

S. D. Hays

May = 6th 1820

Dear Hannah.

On consultation with Mr Ross, after I had sent on the letter of yesterday to you, I am advised to apprise you, — that if the rule of Govt. comprises the appt. to the Army — I of course do not expect to receive it — but if it does not — you are instructed to say, that I can, if *necessary*, forward the most respectable testimonials from the friends of the President in this State. —

I wish you would refer the President to the fact of my being elected thrice to represent this County in the Legislature, and the two last sessions — by overwhelming majorities — Also to the *fact* — of my offering the resolutions nominating Genl Jackson in 1823. — The second meeting in the State on that subject. — *Israel* is my opponent — but you know that Israel, altho' a very respectable man, - was a warm partizan of Mr Adams, and one of the delegates to the Adams convention, and a signer to the address of Binns - of 1828 - libelling Genl Jackson & Mr Ross. -

I am sure Genl Barnard and my old friend McCoury will join you - I don't wish to forward recommendations - unless they are required, - and untill I hear - whether the Rule of the Govt will not prohibit the appt of a Citizen.

- I really feel it a duty to make this effort. My present situation under the State Govt does not yeild House Rent, and my practice is lopped - in consequence of my embarking in political matters - I am poor - miserably poor - And the reception of this - will enable me to live.

May God bless you

yrs truly Ross Wilkins

May. 6. 1830.

PITTSBURGH
MAY
7

Free

Hon. Harmar Denny
Washington City
D.C.

Nashville 8th May 1830

My Dear Sir

I received yesterday your favor of the 20th Ultimo, I have just seen Mr Hill he says you may send him a Check on the branch Bank at this place the amount will be by the small paper enclosed 1848 $ — Mr. H. says he will speak with Mr [illegible] and decide the Cotton Matter, I will then give Mr Steele my opinion about the Stud Colts my present opinion is they ought to be altered as they will sell for much more as they are, you I hope will be out this summer and can then decide your self and if you wish it they can be altered in the Fall, I am Requested by One of your friends to ~~say~~ ask of you what you would take for the Sr Williams

14444

colt out of your Oscar filley, I think a good price may be got, if you feel disposed to sell, If you are, name the price and I will show him that part of the letter, I am for the present to keep the name to my self, but you will not hesitate to suspect the Gentleman this is a very fine Colt and you will soon be over stocked and if you could get a good price I think I would sell

Your Cotton was not sold on the 27 of April I hope you will get the full benefit of all the rise in England

Mr Earl is very much engaged at this time but say he will soon be with you I will write you again soon after the Cotton sales is received

In the mean time
I subscribe myself your friend
Ch J Love

answered 24th
May 1838 – and en=
=closed a check to Mr
Hill for $1848 –
agreeable to the
written instructions
& requested Mr Lowe
to close [illegible]
all this business
finally for the
purchase of the
Land from Capt
D. Moseley –

General [illegible]

III.

The President with his respects to Mr. Kendall informs him his nomination is confirmed by the casting vote of the Vice President. The President will be glad to see him for a few minutes.

MAY 10, 3 P.M.

[NOTE.—Theabove refers to the confirmation of Mr. Kendall as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, May 10, 1830. T.]

May 11th 1830

A Jackson Senr. Esqre

Bot of John P. Moore
208 Broadway

a Large percussion Dble gun — —	$42 – 50
a Fine percussion Rifle — —	42 – 50
a Cleaning rod & Implements — —	1 – 75
Wad punch 3/ 2 Cone Keys 7/ turnscrew 2/	1 – 50
2000 P S spring Caps 28/ Cap primer 12/	5 – –
a Powder flask 10/ Rifle lock 14/ 3 Cones 6/	3 – 75
	97 – 00
Packing Box	– 75
	97 – 75
Recd ~~By Cash~~ on the above	60
Ball. Due	$37 – 75

4£

New York May 11,
1830

J P Moore
pr J B C

14446

A. Jackson to
acctt. J. P. Moore.
Bal. £37 7/00 forwd
by D M. to N. York
May 13. 1830.

DB 88

Washington
13th May 1830

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I herewith return the copy of a letter signed Wm. H. Crawford, which I received under cover of your note, handed to me this morning, by Mr Donelson, and of which I have retained a copy in conformity with your permission.

As soon as my leisure may permit, you shall receive a communication from me on the subject to which your note refers.

14447-F

In the mean time, I cannot repress the expression of my indignation at the affair, while I must express my gratification, that the secret and mysterious attempts, which have been making by false insinuations for political purposes for years to injure my character, are at length brought to light.

I am very respectfully

Yours &c

J. C. Calhoun

Genl. Jackson.

New Orleans May 14th 1830

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir Annexed you will find the account Sales of Fifty one Bales cotton which I recd. the 10th. Feby last at which time the article was extremely dull, & would not as a lot have brot. over 8½ cents. the quality too is not so good generally as you have been in the habit of raising but this may be easily accounted for by your absence from Home the Nt. Proceeds $\$2246\frac{32}{100}$ I have paid over to Messs. Nichol & Hill your Agents you will see from the Sales that there was three qualities, choice Prime & Inferior - I have had the pleasure of addressing you one or two Letters since your residence at Washington, but have not had any answer to either

There is a Rail Road about to be made on Marigny Canal, which has allready inhanced the value of Lots. 100 pCent. Miss Eastins is now worth $\$600$. & when the Road is completed may be worth $\$1000$. with best wishes for your Health & happiness I remain very sincerely your friend &c &c

Maunsel White

14449

FREE

Private.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States
Washington City.

MAR
16

Sales of Fifty one Bales of Cotton by Maunsel White
Yorder & for account of Andrew Jackson Esq.

1830.
April 20 By Gen. P. & W. C. Bowers

A.J.

20 . 509	31 . 478	10 . 480
21 . 493	1 . 505	11 . 527
5 . 523	30 . 540	35 . 510
3 . 521	2 . 507	12 . 508
15 . 515	36 . 521	27 . 529
9 . 498	8 . 514	2554
22 . 524	17 . 516	5138
23 . 503	19 . 516	5110
24 . 510	34 . 526	
32 . 514	18 . 515	
5110	5138	12802 . . . 10½ . . . 1.344 21

"

47 . 526
16 . 497
26 . 519
28 . 509
13 . 505
43 . 491
14 . 481
25 . 521
7 . 515
. 527 5091 . . . . . . 9¾ . . . 496 37

"

40 . 525	4 . 527
39 . 513	40 . 493
44 . 518	37 . 510
33 . 494	41 . 507
42 . 495	38 . 504
51 . 572	29 . 502
45 . 519	3043
50 . 491	5175
48 . 532	
46 . 516	
5175	8218 . . . . 8⅝ . . . 708 80

2.549 38

Charges.

Feby 10	Freight ℔ Steam Boat Nashville 27056	202.92		
	Cartage 5.12/ Labor weighing &3.27/ Storage &20.40/	33.79		
	Insurance against fire 5 cts ℔ Bale	2.55		
	Commission 2½ pct	63.73	3 02	99
			2.246	39

E.E. New Orleans 10 May 1830. Maunsel White

14450

Copy. Washington 14th May 1830

Dear Sir,

In answer to the inquiry contained in your note of this morning, I submit the following statement. — I very distinctly recollect to have heard Mr Crawford, (I think in the summer of 1818,) in conversation with Eldred Simkins Esqr relative to the proceedings of General Jackson in the Seminole war, and to the course pursued by the Cabinet touching those proceedings. Mr Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve as to the respective parts taken by the different members of the Cabinet, while the subject was under deliberation. He stated that you had been in favor of an inquiry into the conduct of General Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet, that had concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by General Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country and forestalling public opinion; thus anticipating the administration. On this point he remarked, that if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them

14451

Office of Bank U. States, Washington, } May 15th 18[illegible]

PAY to Nelson Davidson or bearer,

Fort dollars, 75

they had no business to be at Washington and had better return home.

I also remember, that the National Intelligencer, which was lying on the Sopha, where Mr Crawford was sitting, contained an article, explanatory of the grounds, upon which the administration had proceeded, in regard to General Jackson's military movement. Mr Crawford adverted to some part of the article and laid down a principle of the Law of Nations — if I mistake not — which went to shew, that a neutral territory could only be invaded in fresh pursuit of an enemy, and added "Mr. Adams denies all that." He represented Mr Adams as going much further in justifying Genl. Jackson, than even Mr Monroe, stating, that the latter was induced to pass over the conduct of Genl. Jackson, without public censure, not from a belief, that he had not violated his orders and exceeded his power, but from political considerations, connected with our relations with Spain.

Your Obt. Servt

Signed) Geo: McDuffie

they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home.

I also remember, that the National Intelligencer, which was lying on the sopha when Mr Crawford was sitting, contained an article explanatory of the grounds, upon which the administration had proceeded, in regard to General Jackson's military movements. [illegible] [illegible] to some part of the article [illegible] [illegible] a principle of the Law of Nations [illegible] [illegible] which went to show, that a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pursuit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Adams [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as going much further [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Monroe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to express [illegible] concurrence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not from a belief that he had [illegible] the article and approved its principle, but from [illegible] that consideration [illegible] [illegible] with Spain [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Signed, Geo: McDuffie

No 7
14th May 1830
Geo: McDuffie

— May 16, 1830 —

Copy. Tallahassee April 19th 1830.

D. Sir.

I received a letter by last mail from the President, and in pursuance of a request therein contained I write you this — During the lifetime of the late Lamented Doctor Bronaugh, General Jackson and himself were in the habit of intimate and frequent correspondence, and it is presumed that the Generals letters came into your possession as Administrator, in which event, will you have the goodness to enclose them to me, that I may forward them under cover to the President as by him requested — Your early attention to this subject will be thankfully acknowledged by

Very Respectfully, Yr. Mo. Ob.t

Col: Geo. Walton.

(Copy answer)

Pensacola April 27th 1830.

Dear Col.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th on the subject of Genl. Jacksons correspondence with the late Doctor Bronaugh — I had already been applied to on this subject by Charles P. Tutt Navy Agent here, who read to me a long homily on the sacred Character of that correspondence, said to have been written by Mr. Donelson at the instance of the President — You know me well enough to know that I must consider such an attempt

14459

to extract correspondence from me as very mortifying and insulting — I have been in the habit of corresponding with Genl Jackson for several years and he can have no good reason to doubt that if he had asked me any question in relation to Doctr Bronaughs letters I should have answered it frankly and promptly — You must admit that this circuitous method of application for letters accompanied by fears that improper use will be made of them and insinuations that copies have been taken implies dishonor to me, which coming from so high a source I am compelled to submit to patiently as I can and in silence

I am yours very sincerely & truly

Sigd. Geo: Walton.

Colo: Butler.

(Copy.) Tallahassee May 16th 1830.

Dr Sir.

Your letter in answer to mine of the 19th Ulto. is before me — The feeling which you manifest with regard to the manner which the President has thought proper to apply for the correspondence between him & Doctor Bronaugh is to me a subject of great regret, and I must say, so far as relates to the application, without foundation — I never can be made the intermediate agent of any man to do an act insulting to another and I am

— May 16, 1830 —

satisfied the President has a mind too exalted to stoop to such a course and make his friend the organ of its execution —

The President snatched a moment from his onerous duties to write me a short letter, in which the request was made — I believed then (& still believe) he had a right to the letters in question I did not see any thing objectionable in the mode of application or I should not have made it — I made it in very respectful terms, and I must assure you that nothing was further from my thoughts, than to wound your feelings — with this explanation I close this subject & remain Very Respectfully.

Yr. Mo. ob. St.

R. K. Call

Col: G. Walton

14460

Copy.

Washington 17th. May 1830.

Dear Sir,

It has become important to me, in consequence of a recent occurrence, to ascertain whether Genl. Jackson's letter to you of the 6th. Jany. 1818, I mean the one, in which allusion is made to J. Rhea, was seen, when received by any one, except myself, and if it was, by whom? I will thank you to inform me by return mail; and also, whether the letter, above alluded to, was before the Cabinet, or was alluded to by any of its members, during the deliberation on the Seminole affair.

With sincere regard.

I am &c &c.

(Signed) J. C. Calhoun.

J. Monroe Esqr.

14454

No. 8

7th. May 1880

John C. Calhoun

to

James Monroe

May

Andrew Jackson Junr

To C. Eckloff

1830.			
Jan 20.	2 Stocks of White Marseilles	$	2.00
"	– Vest of Buff. Valencia double Color		5.00
Feb. 19	– Summer Stock		1.00
		$	8.00

1830 Received Payment C. Eckloff

May 18.

14456

Copy

Oak Hill May 19th 1830.

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 17th and hasten to answer it. I well remember, that when I received the letter from Genl. Jackson, to which you allude of the 6th Jany. 1818 I was sick in bed and could not read it. You were either present or came in immediately afterwards, and I handed it to you for perusal. After reading it, you replaced it, with a remark, that it required my attention, or would require an answer but without any notice of its contents. Mr. Crawford came in soon afterwards, and I handed it also to him for perusal. He read and returned it in like manner, without making any comment on its contents, further than that it related to the Seminole war or something to that effect. I never shewed it to any other person, and I am not certain whether it was he, or you, who observed, that it related to the Seminole war. Having made all the arrangements respecting that war, and being sometime confined by indisposition, the letter was laid aside and forgotten by me and I never read it until after the conclusion of the war, and then I did it on an intimation from you, that it required my attention. You ask whether that letter was before the Cabinet, in the deliberation on the despatches received from the General, communicating

nicating the result of that war, or alluded to by any member of the Administration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the Cabinet, nor do I recollect or think, that it was alluded to, in the deliberation on the subject. Had it been I could not I presume, have forgotten it. I received the despatches refer'd to here, and had made up my mind, before I left home, as to the part I ought to take, in reference to its management, especially if I should be supported in the opinion formed, by the administration. That support was afforded, and I pursued the course, which my judgment dictated, with a view to the honor and interest of my country, and the honor of the General, who commanded.

With sincere regard, I am, Dear Sir, yours

(Signed) James Monroe

To John C. Calhoun

meeting, the result of that is as you alluded to by any member of the Administration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the Cabinet, nor do I recollect or think, that it was alluded to in the deliberations on that subject. Had it been I could not possibly have forgotten it. I [illegible] the [illegible] referred to him, and had made up my mind before I left home as to the part I ought to take, in reference to its [illegible], if I should be supported in that opinion by the administration. That support was afforded. I pursued the course, which my judgment dictated, with a view to the honor and interest of my country, and the honor of the General, in the command [illegible]

With sincere regard, I am, dear Sir, yours

(Signed) James Monroe

No 9
May 19th 1830
Mr Monroe

District of Columbia
Washington Citty to Andrew
Jackson president of the united
States of america

Pikeville Ala
May 23rd
Free

1830
B. D. Fields of
Alabama in relation
to the proclamation
(Smith's case)

14461

14461

Pikeville Ala
May 23rd"

Free

District of Columbia
Washington Citty to Andrew
Jackson president of the united
States of america

1830
D. D. Fields of
Alabama in relation
to the proclamation
(Smith's case)

May-20th 1830

Pikeville

State of Alabama Marian County

May the 20 — 1830 Mr Andrew Jacksan as an Individual I take liberty of adressing yau althaugh nat persanaly aquainted we see sir a praclamatian advertised in the Huntsville Democrate with yaur awn signature asigned said to have Bin dane by yaur awn hand t the Citty af Washingtan that sans who ar in paresian af ar Residing on any of the public Lands af the united States within the District af Alabama Subject to sael at Huntsville to Remave ther fram by the 1st day af September I have thaught praper thearfare to camunicate a few Lins to yau upan that subject as ther is a large Majarity af the poor People and citisans af Marian County acapian the Lands belanging to the united states and subject to sail at the Land affice Huntsville are all Intertaing of Deferant appinans as to the stistance of the artecal avertis Same beleave it ~~to be~~ the Landz which ar Relinquisthed af farferted others beleiave it to be that large an Valuable Boddy af Land lying in the Tennesee baly which is Clammed by Col. John. S. Smith an Same entertain an Idea that the artical has been advertised by Same person whoo will be In apposition to you at the next presidential term all Intertaing of Deferant appinanz and ascribeing them to inteer deferant causes became each a critic to the uninformed I thearfore hope you will comuncate to me a few Linez apan the subject as my frendz and self ar all anxiously waiting on you far an ansier which will dispell doubt and Bring farth facts to stand substanatualy as thay arz with sentamentz af Sincear esteem I am sir your moust abedent frend and servant

to G Andrew Jackson
President of the united
States

Balaam L. Fields

14462

Registered May 20th 1830

This Indenture made this 18th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred & thirty between Peter Moseley of Wilson County State of Tennessee of the one part & Andrew Jackson of the County of Davidson State of Tennessee of the other part Witnesseth: that the said Peter Moseley for & in consideration of the sum of Eighteen Hundred & twelve dollars to him in hand paid by the said Andrew Jackson the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath given granted bargained sold aliened conveyed & confirmed & by these presents doth give grant bargain sell alien convey & confirm unto the said Andrew Jackson his heirs & assigns forever a certain tract piece or parcel of Land situate lying & being in the County of Wilson State of Tennessee on the Waters of Cumberland River. Beginning at the North East corner of a tract of Land heretofore bought by said Andrew Jackson of the heirs of Anthony Winston running from thence North two hundred & eleven poles to a Stake thence West ninety nine poles to Edward Ward's East boundary line thence with said Wards line to a Poplar marked on said Winstons line it being the south east corner said Wards tract thence with Winstons line to the beginning containing one hundred & fifty one acres. To have & to hold the aforesaid Land with all & singular the rights profits emoluments hereditaments & appurtenances of in & to the same belonging or in any way appertaining to the only proper use benefit & behoof of the said Andrew Jackson his heirs & assigns forever. And the said Peter Moseley for himself heirs Executors & Administrators doth covenant & agree to & with the said Andrew Jackson heirs or assigns that the before recited Land & bargained premises he will warrant & forever defend against the right title interest or claim of all & every person or persons whomsoever. In witness whereof the said Peter Moseley hath hereunto set his hand & affixed his seal the day & year first above written Peter Moseley (Seal)

Signed Sealed & delivered in presence of E. S. Hall Tho J. Read Ch. J. Love

State of Tennessee Davidson County court April Session 1830

The within Indenture of bargain & Sale between Peter Moseley of the one part & Andrew Jackson of the other part was proved in open court to be the act & deed of the said Peter Moseley by the oaths of Thomas J. Read & Charles J. Love the subscribing witnesses & ordered to be registered Tax paid. Test Henry Ewing acting Clerk of s'd court

A true copy from the Records of my office

R. B. Castleman

Register for Davidson Cty Tenn

14463

Peter Moseley
To } Deed
Andrew Jackson

Chgs $1

Mexico 24 May 1830.

Dear Sir,

Governor Zavala now on a visit to the United States designs to spend some time in Washington City and will hand you this letter. I employ this occasion to introduce this Gentleman to your acquaintance. You have doubtless heard Mr. Poinsett speak frequently of Mr. Zavala, and besides the many distinguished stations which he has filled in Mexico, could not do otherwise than make you familiar with his name and his reputation.

Distinguished for his talents, his information and great energy of character, he adds to all his other merits, one which in our eyes at least will commend him to the regard of our Countrymen; and that is the firm unwavering friendship he has always displayed, for the United States, our

Government, people and institutions.

I know you too well not to be aſsured that a Gentleman like Governor Zavala will always meet with kindneſs and regard at your hands. Believe me always with sentiments of great respect and true regard

your Most obed.t Serv.t

A. Butler

Gen. Jackson

Government people and institutions.

I know you too well not to be assured
that a gentleman like Governor Zavala will
[illegible] with kindness and attention

Col.o Butler
introducing
Govr Zavala of
Mexico — to be
treated with at-
-tention A.J

General Jackson

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } May 24th 1830—

PAY to Major William B. Lewis **or bearer,**

Eighteen hundred forty Eight dollars, 100

1848 DOLLS. 100

Andrew Jackson

14467

Washington.
29th May 1830.

Dear Sir,

Circumstances, which I need not explain, render it necessary for me, in self-defence, to call on you for a statement of my course in the meeting of the Cabinet in the summer of 1818 on the Seminole war. I wish you also to state whether a private letter from Genl. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, such as is described in the enclosed Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth was before the Cabinet during the deliberation or whether any allusion was made to any letter of that description?

With sincere regard
I am &c.

Signed. John C. Calhoun

14468

No. 10

29. May 1830

John C. Calhoun

to

Mr Wirt.

Copy.

Copy — Washington May 28. 1830.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday relates to a meeting of the Cabinet in the Summer of 1818, relative to the Seminole war. I should not feel myself at liberty to disclose the proceedings of any Cabinet meeting, without the concurrence of the President and of all the members, who attended it; but as your enquiry relates to your own course only, and I can speak of that without involving any one else, I see no impropriety in doing so at your request. Among other ideas, thrown out for consideration, according to the usual course of Cabinet consultation, I think, that, at the first meeting, you suggested the propriety of an enquiry into the conduct of the commanding General: but I remember, that the course ultimately adopted, had your hearty concurrence, and I remember it the more distinctly, because you mentioned it, repeatedly, to me, afterwards, as a striking evidence of the practical wisdom of the President, who suggested it. This much I feel myself authorized by the call to say of those deliberations.

The circumstances mentioned in the Extract you enclose, purporting to be an Extract of a Letter from Wm. H. Crawford Esqr. to John Forsyth Esqr. dated April 30. 1830 have no place in my recollection. The letter from Genl. Jackson to President Monroe, therein mentioned is entirely new to me. According to the description of the latter, given of it in the extract, it is one of so singular a character, that if it had been exhibited at any meeting at which I was present, I think, that I could not have forgotten it – The occurrence is said to have taken place twelve years ago. I kept no notes in writing of any of those deliberations and am speaking merely from memory. – But still, I think, if such a letter had been produced and read in my presence, I should have retained some recollection of it – Whereas it strikes me, in the description, as a thing perfectly new, and of which I never heard before."

In the close of the extract the writer says, "after that letter was produced, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the General, who had considered the silence of the President, as a tacit consent." I have no recollection, that *punishment* had been proposed by any one, unless an *enquiry* into the official conduct of the General, can be regarded as *punishment*. It strikes me too, that if that letter had been produced, and Mr. Crawford had placed his implied change of opinion on the inference of acquiescence, which he supposed the General to be authorized to draw from the

President's silence, it could not have escaped observation; and such a discussion, as would have tended to ~~frame~~ fixed the occurrence on my memory, that the general had not asked the President for an acquiescence to be inferred from silence, but for a positive *hint* of his approbation, through "some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray!!" Upon the whole, Sir, if these things did really occur in my presence, I can only say, that they have left not the slightest trace on my memory —

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obed^t. Servt.
(signed) Wm Wirt

14471

No 11.
May 28. 1830.
William Wirt
to
John C. Calhoun

in the absence of the sufficient [illegible]
"after that letter was produced I should have opposed
the infliction of punishment upon the General, & h[illegible]
had considered the silence of the President, as a tacit a[illegible]
sent." I have no recollection that punishment had been
proposed by any one, unless an enquiry into the officer's
conduct or the General can be regarded as punishment.
It strikes me too, that if that letter had been produced
and Mr Crawford had placed his implied change
of opinion on the information of acquiescence, which he
supposed the General to be authority to draw from the

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, May 28th 1830

PAY to W. B. Lewis – – **or bearer,**

Two hundred & three – **dollars,** 25/100

203 **DOLLS.** 25c/100 Andrew Jackson

14472

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, May 29th 1830

PAY to Andrew J. Donelson – **or bearer,**

one hundred $ – – **dollars,** /100

DOLLS. /100 Andrew Jackson

14473

May -29th 1830

Andrew Jackson Esqr

To C Eckloff.

1830		
Jan 20	2 Stocks of White Manilla —	$2.00
"	Vest of Buff Valencia —	5.00
Feb. 19	Linen Stock —	1.00
		$8.00

May 29 Received Payment

C. Eckloff

14353

Washington
29th. May 1830

Sir,

In answering your letter of the 13th inst. I wish to be distinctly understood, that, however high my respect is, for your personal character, and the ~~high~~ exalted station, which you occupy, I cannot recognize the right on your part to call in question my conduct on the interesting occasion, to which your letter refers. I acted on that occasion in the discharge of a high official duty, and under responsibility to my conscience and my country only. In replying, then, to your letter, I do not place myself in the attitude of apologizing for the part, I may have acted, or of palliating my conduct on the accusations of Mr Crawford. My course, I trust, requires no apology; and, if it did, I have too much self respect, to make it to any one, in a case touching the discharge of my official conduct. I stand on very different ground. I embrace the opportunity, which your letter offess, not for the purpose of making excuses, but as a suitable occasion, to place my conduct in relation to an interesting publick transaction, in its proper light; and I am gratified, that Mr Crawford, tho far from intending me a kindness, has afforded me such an opportunity.

In undertaking to place my conduct in its proper light, I deem it proper to premise, that it is very far from my intention to defend mine, by impeaching yours. Where we have differed, I have no doubt, ~~but~~ that we differed honestly, and, in claiming to act on honorable and patriotick motives myself, I cheerfully accord the same to you.

I know not, that I correctly understand your meaning, but after a careful perusal, I would infer from your letter, that you have learned for the first time, from Mr Crawfords letter, that you and I placed different constructions on the orders, under which you acted in the Seminole War; and that you had been led to believe previously, by my letters to yourself and Governor Bibb, that I concurred with you in thinking, that your orders were intended to authorise your attacks on the Spanish posts in Florida. Under these impressions, you would seem to impute to me, some degree of duplicity, or at least concealment, which required, on my part, explanation. I hope, that my conception of your meaning is erroneous, but, if it be not, and your meaning be such, as I suppose, I must be permitted to express my surprise, at the misapprehension, which I feel confident, that it will be in my power to correct, by the most decisive proof, drawn from the publick documents, and the correspondence between Mr Monroe and yourself, growing out of the discussion of the Cabinet on the Seminole affair, which passed through my hands at the

14475

time, and which I now had his permission to use, as explanatory of my opinion, as well as his, and the other members of his administration. To save you the trouble of turning to the file of your correspondence, I have enclosed extracts from the letters, which clearly prove that the decision of the Cabinet on the point, that your orders did not authorise the occupation of St. Marks and Pensacola, was early and fully made known to you, and that I, in particular concurred in the decision.

Mr Monroe's letter of the 19th July 1818, the first of the series, and written immediately after the decision of the Cabinet, and from which, I have given a copious extract, enters fully into the views taken by the Executive of the whole subject. In your reply of the 19th August 1818, you object to the construction which the administration had placed on your orders, and you assign your reasons at large, why you concieved, that the orders under

2

which you cite as authorizing your operations in Florida. Mr Monroe replied on the 20th Oct. 1818, and after expressing his regret, that you had placed a construction on your orders different, from what was intended, he invited you to open a correspondence with me, in order, that your conception of the meaning of your orders, and that of the administration, might be placed, with the reasons on both sides, on the files of the War Department. Your letter of the 15th Novr in answer agrees to the correspondence, as proposed, but declines commencing it, to which Mr Monroe replied, by a letter of the 21st December, stating his reasons, for suggesting the correspondence, and why he thought that it ought to commence with you. To these I have added an extract from your letter of the 7th December, approving of Mr Monroe's message, at the opening of Congress, which, tho' not

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constituting a part of the correspondence, from which I have extracted so copiously, is intimately connected with the subject under consideration.

But it was not by private correspondence only, that the view, which the Executive took of your orders was made known. In his Message to the House of Representatives of the 25th March 1818, long before information of the result of your operations in Florida was received, Mr. Monroe states, that "orders had been given to the General in command, not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and, in that case, to respect the Spanish Authority, wherever it may be maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the Province as soon as he has reduced that tribe (the Seminoles) to order, and secured our fellow citizens, in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements against its unproother and savage hostilities in future."

In his annual Message, at the opening of the session of Congress in Nov. of the same year, the President speaking of your entering Florida says, "In authorizing Maj. Genl. Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." Again "in entering Florida, to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding General was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola to terminate it, by proving to the Savages and their associates, that they could not be protected even there, yet the amicable relations between the U. States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of those posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress alone." The view taken of this subject met your entire approbation, as appears from the extract of your letter of 7th December 1818, above referred to.

After such full and decisive proof, as it seems to me, of the view of the executive, I have a right, as I supposed, to conclude, that you long since knew, that the administration, and myself in particular, was of the opinion, that the orders under which you acted, did not authorise you to occupy the Spanish posts, but I now infer from your letter, to which this is an answer, that such conclusion was erroneous, and that you were, of the impression, till you received Mr Crawford's letter, that I concurred in the opposite construction, which you gave to your orders, that they were intended to authorise you to occupy the posts. You rely for this impression, as I understand you, in certain general expressions in my letter to Gov. Bibb of Alabama of the 13th May 1818, in which I stated, that "General Jackson is vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner, he shall judge best"; as also in my letter of the 6th Feb. 1818 in answer to yours of the 20th Jany of the same year, in which I acquainted you "with the entire approbation of the President of all of the measures you had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians".

I will not reason the point, that a letter to Gov. Bibb, which was not communicated to you, which bears date long after you had occupied St. Marks, and subsequent to the time you had determined to occupy Pensacola, (see your letter of the 2d June 1818 to me, published with the Seminole documents) could give you authority to occupy those posts. I know, that in quoting

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the letter, you could not intend that an absurdity, and I must therefore conclude, ~~that~~ it was your intention, by the extract, to show, that at the time of writing the letter, it was my opinion, that the orders under which you did act, were intended to authorise the occupation of the Spanish posts. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention in writing the letter. It would have been in opposition to the view, which I have always taken of your orders, and in direct contradiction to the President's message of the 25th of March 1818, communicated but a few weeks before to the House of Representatives, already refered to, which gives a directly opposite construction to your orders. In fact, the letter on its face proves, that it was not the intention of the Government to occupy the Spanish posts. By referring to it, you will see, that I enclosed to the Governor a copy of my ~~other~~ orders to Genl. Gaines of the 16th Decr 1817, authorising him to cross the Spanish line and to attack the Indians within the limits of Florida, unless they should take shelter under a Spanish post, in which event, he was directed to report immediately to the Department, which order Govr. Bibb was desired to consider, as his authority, for carrying the war into Florida, thus clearly establishing the fact, that the order was considered still in force, and not superseded by that to you, directing you to assume the command in the Seminole war.

Nor can my letter of the 6th Feb, be, by any sound rule of construction, interpreted into an authority to occupy the Spanish Post, or as countenancing, on my part, such an interpretation of the orders previously given to you: Your letter of the 6th January, to which mine is an answer, bears date at Nashville, before you set out on the expedition, and consist of a narrative of the measures adopted by you in order to bring your forces into the field, where they were directed to rendezvous, the time intended for marching, the orders for supplies given to the contractors, with other details of the same kind; without the slightest indication of your intention to act against the Spanish posts, and the approbation of the President of the measures you had adopted, could be intended to apply, according to those details in your letter.

I do not think, that your letter of the 13th Inst presents the question, whether the executive, or yourself placed the true construction, considered as a military question, on the orders under which you acted. But I must be permitted to say, that the construction of the former is in strict conformity with my intentions in drawing up those orders, and that, if they be susceptible of a different construction, it was far from being my intention they should be. I claim not these,

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I did not then suppose, nor have I since, that it was in the proper competency of the President, under the Constitution, to order the occupation of the posts of a ~~power~~ nation, with whom we were not at War, (whatever might be the right of the General, under the laws of nations, to attack an enemy sheltered under the posts of a neutral power,) nor had I been directed by the President to issue such order, I should have been restrained from complying, by the higher authority of the Constitution, which I had sworn to support. Nor will I discuss the question, whether the order to Genl Gaines, inhibiting him from attacking the Spanish posts, ~~and~~ (a copy of which was sent to you) was in point, according to military usage, an order to you, and of course obligatory, till rescinded. Such certainly was my opinion. I know that yours was different. You acted on your construction, believing it to be right, and in pursuing the course which I have done, I claim equal right to act on the construction, which I conceived to be correct, knowing it to conform to my intentions, in issuing the order. But in waiving now the question of the true construction of the order, I wish it, however, to be understood, it is only because I do not think it presented by your letter, and not because, I have ever had, the least doubt of the correctness of the opinion, which I entertain. I have always been prepared to discuss it on fair terms with you, as appears by the extracts from Mr. Monroe's correspondence, and more recently by my letter to you of the 30th April 1818 covering a copy of a letter to Major H. Lee, in which I disclaim a correspondence, that ~~[illegible]~~ he had requested on the subject of the construction of your order. In my letter to Major Lee, I stated, that "as you open to the public discusments only for the construction, which the executive gave to the orders, I infer that on this subject, you have not had access to the General's (Jackson) private papers; but, if I be in an error, and if the construction, which the administration gave to the orders be not stated with sufficient distinctness, in the then President's correspondence with him, I will cheerfully give, as one of the members of the administration, my own views fully in relation to the orders, if it be desired by General Jackson, but it is only with him, and at his desire, that under existing circumstances, I should feel myself justified, in corresponding on this, or any other subject, connected with his public conduct;" to which I added, in my letter to you, covering a copy of the letter, from which the above is an extract, "With you I cannot have the slightest objection to correspond on this subject, if additional information be desirable." You expressed no desire for further information, and I took it for granted, that Mr Monroe's correspondence with you, and the public documents, furnished you a full and clear conception of the construction which the executive gave to your orders, under which impression I remained, till I received your letter of the 13th instant.

Connected with the subject of your orders, there are certain expressions in your letter, which, tho' I am at a loss to understand, I cannot pass over in silence. After expressing your surprise at the contents of Mr Crawford's letter, you ask, whether the information can be correct "under all of the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in Cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was executing the wishes of the Government". If by wishes, which you have misconceived, it be meant, that there was any intimation given by myself, or any other individual directly or indirectly, of the desire of the Government, that you should occupy the Spanish posts, so far from being "informed", I have not the slightest knowledge of any such intimation; nor did I ever hear ~~of~~ a whisper of any thing before. But, I cannot imagine, that it is your intention, to make a distinction, between the wishes and the publick orders of the Government, as I find no such distinction, in your correspondence with the President nor in any of the publick documents; but on the contrary, it is strongly rebutted by your relying for your justification constantly and exclusively, on your publick orders. Taking then the "wishes of the Government" to be, but another expression for its orders, I must refer to the proof already offered to show that the wishes of the Government, in relation to the Spanish Posts, were not such, as you assumed them to be.

Having, I trust, satisfactorily established, that there has not been the least disguise, as to the construction of your orders, I will now proceed to state the part, which I took in the deliberations of the Cabinet. My statement will be confined strictly to myself; as I do not feel myself justified to speak of the course of the other members of the administration, and, in fact, only of my own, in self defence, under the extraordinary circumstances connected with this correspondence.

And here, I must premise, that the object of a Cabinet council is not to bring together opinions already formed, but to form opinions on the course, which the Government ought to pursue, after full and mature deliberation. Meeting in this spirit, the first object is a free exchange of sentiment, in which doubts and objections are freely presented and discussed. It is, I conceive, the duty of the members thus to present their doubts and objections, and to support them by offering fully all of the arguments in their favour, but, at the same time, to take care not to form an opinion, till all of the points and views are fully brought out and every doubt and objection carefully weighed. In this spirit, I came into the meeting in question. The questions involved were numerous and important; whether you had transcended your orders, if so, what course ought to be adopted; what was the conduct of Spain and her officers in Florida; what was the state of our relations with Spain, and, through her, with the other European powers; —a question at that time of uncommon complication and difficulty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connection, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the Cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration. As Secretary of War, I was more immediately connected with the questions, whether you had transcended your orders, and if so what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression, that you had exceeded ~~[illegible]~~ your orders and acted on upon your own responsibility, but I neither questioned your patriotism, nor your motives. Believing that when orders were transcended, investigation, as a matter of course, ought to follow, as due in justice to the government and the officer, unless there be strong reasons to the contrary, I came to the meeting under the impression, that the usual course ought to be pursued in this case.

which I supported by presenting fully and freely all of the arguments, that occurred to me. They were met by other arguments, growing out of a more enlarged view of the subject, as connected with the conduct of Spain and her officers, and the course of policy which honor and interest dictated ought to be pursued towards her; with which I conceive the members of the Cabinet were more familiar than myself, and whose duty it was to present that aspect of the subject as it was mine to present that, more immediately connected with the military operations. After deliberately weighing every question, when the members of the cabinet came to form their final opinion, on a view of the whole ground, it was unanimously determined, as I understood, in favour of the course adopted, and which was fully made known to you, by Mr Monroe's letter of the 19th July 1818. I gave it my approbation & support, as being that, I think, under all of the circumstances, which the public interest required to be adopted.

I shall now turn to the examination of the version which Mr Crawford has given of my course in this important deliberation, beginning with his "apology for having disclosed what took place in a Cabinet meeting." He says "in the summer after the meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated, that I (Mr Crawford) had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr Calhoun and Mr Adams. This letter I always believed was written by Mr Calhoun, or by his direction. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became inveterate to me, and friendly to Mr

Calhoun"

I am not at all surprised that Mr Crawford should feel, that he stands in need of an apology for betraying the deliberations of the Cabinet. It is I believe, not only the first instance in our country, but one of a very few instances to be found in any country, or any age, that an individual has felt absolved from the high obligations, which honor and duty impose on one, situated as he was ~~[illegible]~~. It is not however my intention to comment on the morality of his disclosure. That more immediately concerns himself, and I leave him undisturbed to establish his own rules of honor and ~~morals~~ fidelity, in order to proceed to the examination of a question in which I am more immediately concerned, the truth of his apology.

I desire not to speak harshly of Mr Crawford. I sincerely commiserate his misfortune. I may be warm in political contests, but it is not in me to retain enmity, particularly towards the unfortunate. In the political contest which ended in 1825 Mr Crawford and myself took opposite sides, but whatever feelings of unkindness it gave rise to, have long since passed away on my part. The contest ended in an entire change of the political elements of the country; and in the new state of things, which followed, I found myself acting with many of the friends of Mr Crawford to whom I have been recently opposed and opposed to many of my best friends with whom I have, till then, been associated. In this new state of things my inclination, my regard for his friends who were acting with me, and the success of the cause, for which we were jointly contending, all contributed to remove from my bosom any feeling toward him, save that of pity for his misfortune. I would not speak a harsh word, if I could avoid it, and it is a cause of pain to me, that the extraordinary position, in which he has placed me, compels me in self-defence to say anything, which must in its consequences, bear on his character.

I speak in this spirit, when I assert, as I do, that his apology has no foundation in truth. He offers no reason for charging me with so dishonorable an act, as that of betraying the proceedings of the cabinet, & that for the purpose of injuring one of my associates in the administration. The charge rests wholly on his suspicion, to which I oppose my positive assertion, that it is ~~false~~ utterly unfounded. I had no knowledge of the letter or connection with it, nor do I recollect, that I ever saw the contents. But why charge me as connected with

Admiralis? I had then been, but a few months in the administration, and yourself and myself were on the best terms, without a feeling, certainly on my part, of rivalry or jealousy.

In opposing the motion, that he does, for the letter, he forgets the relations which existed then between you and himself. He says it had the desired effect, that you became kindly to me and extremely inimical to him. He does not remember, that your hostility to him, long preceded this period and had a very different origin. He certainly could not have anticipated, that a copy of his letter would be placed in your hands.

These are not the only difficulties accompanying his apology. There are others still more formidable, and which must compel him to assign

Some other reason for disclosing the proceedings of the Cabinet?

Mr. McDuffie's letter to me of the 14th Inst (of which I enclose a copy) proves, that Mr C. in fact spoke freely of the proceedings of the Cabinet on his way to Georgia in the Summer of 1818; and dates will shew, that he could not, at that time, have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, on which he now rests his apology. The deliberation of the Cabinet took place between the 14th and 15th July 1818, on the former day Mr. Monroe returned to Washington from Loudon, and on the latter a general exposition of the views of the government, in relation to the operations in Florida, appeared in the Intelligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you of the 19th July 1818, fixes probably the day of the final decision

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of the Cabinet. Mr Crawford passed through Augusta on the 11th August, as announced in the papers of that city, on which day, or the preceding, his conversation, to which Mr McDuffie's letter relates, must have taken place. On a comparison of these dates, you will see, that it was impossible, that Mr Crawford could have seen the extract from the Nashville papers, when he was in Edgefield, and he must consequently find some other apology, for his disclosures. This was not the only instance of his making the disclosures, before he saw the extract. He was at Milledgeville on the 16th August 1818, a few days after he passed through Augusta, and, a little after, there appeared a statement in the Georgia Journal, somewhat varied from that made in Boyd's letter, but agreeing with it in most of the points it covers. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have a distinct recollection of it. You no doubt remember it. Circumstances fixed it on me at the time, as it has not, to my knowledge, been contradicted.

With such examples of inaccuracy, either from want of memory, or some other cause, in what relates to his own motives and conduct, it would be unreasonable to suppose, that Mr. Crawford's statements will produce more credit, in what relates to me. I will now proceed to examine them.

He first states, that I proposed, "that you should be punished in some form or reprimanded in some form," as, to make my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, that Mr. Calhoun did not propose to ar-

rest General Jackson. I will not
dwell on a statement, which on
its face statement is so absurd. How
could an officer under our laws
be punished without arrest
and trial, and to suppose, that
I proposed such a course,
would be indeed to rate
my understanding very low.
His next allegation requires some
some attention. He says "Indeed
my own views on the subject had
undergone a material change
after the Cabinet had been
convened. Mr Calhoun made
some allusion to a letter, that
General Jackson had written
to the President, who had
forgotten, that he had
received such a letter, but
I said, if he had received
such a one, he would find
it, and went directly to the
Cabinet and brought it out.
In it General Jackson ap-
proves of the determination

of the government to break up Amelia
Island and Galvestown, and agreed in
also as his opinion, that Florida
ought to be taken by the United States
He added, it might be a delicate
matter for the Executive to de-
cide, but if the President ap-
proved of it, he had only to give
a hint to some confidential
member of Congress, say Johny
Ray, and he would do it, and
take the responsibility on
himself. I asked the President,
if the letter had been an-
swered. He replied no, for that
he had no apparent recollec-
tion of having received it. I
then said, that I had no
doubt, that General Jackson
in taking Florida Pensaco-
la believed, he was doing what
the executive wished. After
that letter was produced un-
answered, I should have op-
posed, the infliction of pun-
ishment on General Jackson,

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he had considered the letter of the President as giving a tacit consent, yet it was after the letter was produced and read, that Mr Calhoun made the proposition to the Cabinet for punishing the General."

Again "I do not know, that I ever hinted at the letter to the President, yet that letter had a most important bearing on the deliberations of the Cabinet, at least in my mind and possibly on the mind of Mr Adams and the President, but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none on the mind of Mr Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct."

It will be no easy matter for Mr C. or friend to reconcile the statement, which he has thus circumstantially made, with his conduct in relation to the Seminole affair, from the time of the decision of the Cabinet till the subject ceased to be agitated."

How will he, in the first instance, reconcile it with his Explicit Statement, of which Mr McDuffie's letter gives an account. The contrast between that, and the present, is most striking, to illustrate which I will ~~quote~~ give an extract from Mr McDuffie's letter. Mr McDuffie says that "he (Mr Crawford) stated, that you (Mr Calhoun) having been in favour of an enquiry into the conduct of General Jackson, and that, he was the only member of the Cabinet, that concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of his disapprobation of the course pursued by Genl. Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling publick opinion, thus anticipating the administration. On this point he remarked, that, if the administration could not give direction to publick opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders to anticipate them, they had

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no business to be at Washington and had better return home". Such was the language then held and [illegible] his tone of feeling, at that time. We hear not one word of the letter, which makes so conspicuous a figure in his present statement; not one word of the change it effected in his mind in relation to your conduct; not a word of his taking a course different from me, but, on the contrary, he then stated directly, that he concurred with me in favoring an enquiry, and indicated no difference on any other point, and so far from exempting you from the charge of breach of orders, as he now attempts to do, his apparent position, that you had violated your orders. Shall we find the explanation of the ~~difference~~ contrast in the two statements, in the difference of his motives then and now? Is his motive now to injure me, and was it then to attack another member of the administration? Or must it be attributed, as the more charitable interpretation, to the decay of memory? Whatever may be the true explanation, all will agree, that a statement, when the events were fresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preference to one made ~~[illegible]~~ twelve years after the transaction, particularly, if the former accords with after events, and the latter does not, as is the case in this instance. At the next session of Congress your conduct in the Seminole war was severely attacked in both branches of the Legislature. Let us see, if the course pursued by Mr Crawford and his personal and confidential friends can be reconciled to the statement, which he now gives of his course in the Cabinet. Mr Cobb of Georgia, ~~[illegible]~~ now no more ~~[illegible]~~, was then a prominent member of the House of Representatives. He was the particular personal and confidential friend of Mr Crawford, his neighbour, and formerly a law student under him, what part did he take? He ~~[illegible]~~ led the attacks, he moved the resolutions against you, he accused you expressly ~~with~~ of the violation of your orders, and sustained the accusation with all his powers. All this ~~cannot be reconciled~~ accords with Mr Crawford's statement of his sentiment and his course at the time, but how can it be reconciled to his present statement? How could he, on any principle of justice, stand by and hear you thus falsely accused in the face of the world, when he, according to his showing now, knew that it was all false? And how can he reconcile his silence then, when you stood so much in need of his assistance, with his disclosure now, when the agitation has long since passed away, and his aid no longer required? But let us turn to the other branch of the Legislature, and see whether any occurrence there can explain this apparent mystery. Genl Lacock of Pennsylvania, the particular friend of Mr Crawford, and in the habit of constant intercourse with him, was the Chairman of the ~~military~~ Committee in that body, to ~~this~~ whom ~~committee~~ the part of the Message, which related to the Seminole War, was referred. Mr Forsyth, then and now, a Senator from Georgia, and who now acts a prominent part in the transaction, which has given rise to the present correspondence, was also a member, and was then, as he is now, an intimate personal and political friend of Mr Crawford. With two such able and influential friends on the Committee, he had the most favourable opportunity, that could be offered to do you justice. According to his own statement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in relation to the proceedings of the Cabinet. Why then did he not interpose with his friends on the Committee to do you justice? That he did not, I need not offer you arguments to prove ~~that~~ it. The report of the Committee is sufficient testimony. Should he say, that he was restrained by feelings of delicacy from interfering with his friends on the Committee, how will he reconcile, on the principles of justice and honor, his silence after the report, so seemingly appalling your motives and conduct, as made, when, admitting his present statement, it was completely in his power to shield you from censure.

But why should I waste time and words to prove, that Mr Crawford's whole course is in direct conflict with his present statement of the proceedings of the Cabinet, when there remains an objection, that cannot be surmounted. The statement is entirely destitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as it may appear, after an account so minute and circumstantial, no such letter, as he refers to, was ever before the Cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberations. My memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the ~~less~~ no less distinct recollection of Mr Monroe and Mr Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements, herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, growing out of the political relations of Mr Adams of and at Mr Crawford's hands, the other members of the then administration, both towards you and myself, has restrained me from applying for their statements, but I have not the least apprehension, that they would vary from Mr Monroe's, or Mr Wirt's.

Comment is useless. I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of the proceedings of the Cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr Crawford, who have placed him in this dilemma, to determine, whether his ~~false~~ erroneous statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness, which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr Crawford has given, in his statement, to such prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room, when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter while in my presence, and finding, that it was from you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked, that it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention, or words to that effect. I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of Congress, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter, which induced me to believe, that it came from Mr Crawford. I called and mentioned it to ~~you~~ Mr. Monroe, and found that ~~you~~ he had entirely forgotten the letter. After searching some time,

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he found it among some other papers, and read it, as he told me, for the first time.

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candour, were I not also to state, that, if the facts had been otherwise, had Mr. Monroe read your letter and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought before the Cabinet, in my opinion it ~~ought~~ would not ~~to~~ have had the least influence on its deliberation. The letter was not received till several weeks after the orders to you were issued, and could not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up; and I conceive it was your opinion, as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your publick, or private correspondence, at the time. which would not have been the

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case, but it in your opinion formed a part of your justification. You rest your defence, on what I conceive to be much more elevated ground, on the true construction, as you suppose, of your orders, and the necessity of the measures, which you adopted, to terminate the war; and not on any supposed secret wish of the executive in opposition to the publick orders, under which you acted. Mr Crawford in placing your justification now on such grounds, not only exposes your motives to be questioned, but as though his fact came greatly weakens your defence.

On a view of this subject, it is impossible not to be struck with the time and mode of bringing on this correspondence. It is now twelve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events, in our history, have caused so much excitement, or been so fully discussed, both in and out of Congress. During ~~this~~ a greater part of this long period, Mr. Crawford was a prominent actor on the publick stage, seeing and hearing all that occurred, and without restraint, according to his own statement, to disclose freely all he knew, yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf, but now, when you have triumphed over all difficulties, when you no longer require defence, he, for the first time, breaks silence, not to defend you, but to accuse me, who gave you all the support, in your hour of trial, in his power, when you were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford himself, at least by some of his most confidential and influential friends. Nor is the manner less remarkable than the time. Mr. Forsyth, a Senator from Georgia, here in his place, writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain enclosures, and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the Cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question; Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others, which answer he authorised Mr Forsyth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this Mr Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation, tho' in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the Senate, and instead of showing me Mr Crawford's letter, as he was authorised to do, I learn it for the first time, by having a copy put into my hand by you under cover of your letter of the 13th instant, a copy with *important* *blanks*, and unaccompanied by Mr Forsyth's letter with its enclosure, to which it Mr Crawford's is an answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr Forsyth kindly show me the letter, the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the President of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr Crawford and my

Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be, by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers; of a copy of Mr Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures, of a statement of the conversation & correspondence of the two individuals, whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr Crapon's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their names alone might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel, that I am deprived of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just come to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication, which would exist between ~~him~~ Mr Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorised to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right, which would have belonged to me, in that case, and, which he could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all of the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair.

In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know, the extent of your public duties, and how completely they occupy your time and attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection on this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground, that you assumed in placing the copy of Mr Crawford's letter in my hands, which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him; the authority was, as I conceive to Mr Forsyth and not to yourself, and applied to the original letter, and not to the copy both of which, as I have shown, are very important in this case, are not mere matters of form. I have asked the question, why is this affair brought up at this late period, and in this remarkable manner. It merits consideration, at least from myself. I am in the habit of speaking my sentiments and opinions freely, and I see no cause, which ought to restrain me on the present occasion. I should be blind not to see, that this whole affair is a political manoeuvre, in which the design is that you should be the instrument and myself the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed, by an artful movement. A written copy, with the names appended to it blank, affords no means of detection, while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all of the facts, to which I was entitled to ~~see~~, but little penetration would probably have been required, to see through the whole affair. The names, what are in blank, might of themselves, through their political ap- creatures, ~~have~~ point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating, in the slightest degree, in a political intrigue. Your character is quite too high, and generous a cast to be capable of resorting to such means, either for your own advantage, or that of others. But the contrivers of this plot, well knew, that they hoped through your generous attributes, through your lofty and popular regard ~~of~~ for your character, to excite feelings, through which they ~~hoped~~ expected to consummate their designs. Several indications, for some time long since, that a blow was meditated against me, I will not say from the quarter, from which this came, but in relation to this subject.

More than two years since, I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the Cabinet on the Seminole war, which tho' it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connection with other circumstances, served to direct my eyes to what was going on.

Of Mr C himself I speak with pain and only in self-defence; but that you may more fully realize, the Spirit, which actuates him, how little scrupulous he is of the means, that he uses, where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one, who stands to you in the relation of a confidential adviser, and who, from his character, is entitled to your entire confidence, I mean the Post Master General. No one knows

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better than yourself how sacred
the electoral college, for the choice
of President and Vice President, should
be considered, in our system of
Government. The electors are the
trustees of the high sovereign power
of the people of the states as it relates
to the choice of these high magistrates,
and on the degree of fidelity with which
the trust may be discharged, depend
in a great degree the due & peaceful
operation of our system. In order
to prevent, as far as practicable, po-
litical intrigue, or the operation of
extraneous influence on the choice
of the electoral college, it is provided,
that they shall meet in their respective
states, that they shall vote throughout the Union on the same day
and be elected within thirty four
days of the time designated for the
election, thus excluding with the
greatest care all other influence on
the choice of the electors, except the will of their
constituents; but where the object
was to injure me, the sacred character
of the College was an indispensable

extent. Mr C. himself wrote to Maj. Barry in October 1828 (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request) urging him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as Vice President, tho' he could not be ignorant, that I have been nominated for that office on the preceding 8th January, when your friends nominated you in a State convention for the high station, which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Virginia, and Louisiana, as I am informed, on the highest authority.

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignorant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subject. I have no resentment towards Mr Crawford. I have borne in silence, without resorting to any means to counteract the injury, which he intended me, and I now depart from the rule, which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the Presidential election in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which, would not permit me to be silent. I have, however, in noticing, what I could not pass over, restricted as I am, endeavoured to limit myself by the line of self defence, and if I have apparently gone beyond in making any remarks on his conduct, which his letter did not naturally suggest, my apology will be found in the necessity of showing the state of his feelings towards me, so that the motives which influenced him in the course action, which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood.

I am Sir very respectfully
Your obt Servant
J. C. Calhoun

The President.

Private

Tallahassee May 31st 1830

My dear Sir

Your interesting letter of the 9th inst. came to hand by last mail and I
was much pleased to learn that you & family were all enjoying good health - The
death of our old friend Capt. Donelson had been communicated to us a few days
before your letter reached - He had lived a reasonable age, was generally attached
to man, and his life had been a useful one; his departure leaves a void
in that neighborhood not easily supplied -

You will have received my letter and
enclosures on the subject of your correspondence with Doctor Bronaugh
in the hands of Col. Walton. How far that gentleman can reconcile
the statement to Col. Butt with the one given in his letter to me is
not for me to determine, and the whole matter seems mysterious
that he should withhold the letter for a moment, unless he thinks
and holds them as a bribe for
of being an Applicant for Office,
Such a course might do under an administration
success -
where "Patronage" was power and corruption the watchword;
but times are changed and the love of ~~liberty~~ begets the Nation.

I do most sincerely hope & trust that soon effectual course will be adopted to stop such a blood sucking system from draining the Treasury of its last dollar, as seems to pervade the Congress of the Union under the plea of General Welfare. The Press throughout the Union favorable to the existence & welfare of the nation, ought to take this matter in hand. I think the Telegraph & Courier Enquirer would be doing much better than throwing slang at each other, which is sickening their readers very fast in this quarter. To be candid, I think Duff Green was about to trip when the Enquirer attacked him, and your surmises in a previous letter on the subject of secret corresponding between certain great men, induces me to believe they had Duff by the collar and would soon have led him without much difficulty; but good old Pennsylvania & New York has blown their golden dreams "Sky high".

Happy to hear and know that you have succeeded in your negotiations with England — to have a perfect understanding with that power, and France on the subject of our claims will be a killing frost to the National Republicans of Hartford Convention and War Restriction & famine memory — That you may be enabled to bring light from darkness; make crooked things strait, establish the Jeffersonian doctrines of the Constitution, thereby rendering perpetual our union; pay the National debt, complete our fortifications, remove the Indians, establish reciprocal Commerce with all the world, and retire to the Hermitage to close the evening of your days in happiness & tranquility, is wishing no more than you can accomplish if properly seconded by the other arms of the Government & provided it pleaseth Providence to give you health —

My family are all in health, & join to be remem^d to your family, and for yourself accept our warmest affections —

Truly yours. Robert Butler

Andrew Jackson
P. U. States

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Andrew Jackson
President U States
Washington City

Col. R. Butler
on the subject
of Brunaugh's
letters in the
hands of Wilton —

Copy. Georgetown, District of Columbia
May 31st. 1830.

Sir

Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole Campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you, the President has thought it just to permit me to read your answer of the 29th inst. to his letter inclosing it. Between you and the President or between you and Mr. Crawford, or between you and the friends of Mr. Crawford when spoken of in general, it is not my design to intervene. There are, however, circumstances in your letter of a personal character that require to be placed in their true light in justice to you and to myself. As to the first, you complain that the interposition of the name of the President deprives you of important rights - among these is enumerated "the right of being placed (by me) in possession of all the facts and circumstances connected with this affair." So far as I understand the point on which the President desired information, there is no circumstance or fact within my knowledge that can throw any additional light upon it. There is certainly no fact or circumstance within my knowledge, directly or collaterally connected with it, that is not at your service. If desireable to you, you shall be furnished with a copy of my letter, a copy of it is in the President's hands, referred to in Mr. C's letter to me, and with the name of the gentleman to whom it was written known also to the President. I cannot promise a copy of the letter from Savannah to which my first was an answer, as I am not sure that it is in being: if it is, and can be found on my return to Georgia, you can have a copy of it.

Having thus done justice, according to your view of it, you will not be surprised that I should expect justice in return. Your answer to the President seems to be founded upon the presumption that there is some conspiracy secretly at work to do injury to your character and to destroy your political consequence. With this presumption I have no concern, but the circumstances under which my name is introduced by you, renders it proper that I should be distinctly informed if this charge of conspiring against you is intended to apply to me.

In justice to Mr. C. and for his use, I shall apply to the President for a copy of your letter of the 29th. inst. If you have any objection you will state it. I shall take it for granted that you acquiesce unless otherwise informed.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
(signed) John Forsyth.

Hon - John C. Calhoun.

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Georgetown District of Columbia
May the 31st 1830

Sir,

Having at the request of the President to be informed, what took place in the Cabinet of Mr Monroe on the subject of the Seminole Campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr Crawford, which has since been communicated to you, the President has thought it just to permit me to read your answer of the 29th inst to his letter enclosing it. Between you and the President, or between you and Mr Crawford, or between you and the friends of Mr Crawford, when spoken of in the general, it is not my design to intervene. There are, however, circumstances in your letter of a personal character, that require to be placed in their true light in justice to you and myself. As to the first, you com-

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plain, that the interposition of the name of the President deprives you of important rights, among these is enumerated "the right of being placed (by me) in possession of all of the facts and circumstances connected with the affair". So far, as I understand the point, on which the President desired information, there is no ~~fact~~ circumstance, or fact within my knowledge, that can throw additional light on it. There is certainly no fact, or circumstance within my knowledge directly, or collaterally connected with it, that is not at your service.

If desireable to you, you shall be furnished with a copy of my letter (a copy of which is in the President's hands) referred to in Mr Crawford's letter to me & with the name of the gentleman to whom it was written, known also to the President. I cannot promise a copy of the letter from Savannah, to which my first was an answer, as I am not sure, that it is in being; if it is, and can be found on my return to Georgia, you can have a copy of it.

Having thus offered justice according to your view of it, you will not be surprised, that I should expect justice in return. Your answer to the President seems to be founded upon the ~~supposition~~ presumption, that there is some conspiracy secretly at work to do injury to your character and to destroy your political consequence. With this presumption, I have no concern, but the circumstances under which my name is introduced by your remarks is proper, that I should be distinctly informed, if this charge of conspiracy against you is intended to apply to me.

In justice to Mr Crawford and for his use, I shall apply to the President for a copy of your letter of the 29th inst. If you have any objection, you will state it; I shall take it for granted that you acquiesce unleſs otherwise informed.

I am Sir

your obt Servt

Signd. John Forsyth

Hon J. C. Calhoun.

Aug 2nd

Forsyth letter.

Hagerstown May 31st 1830

Dear Sir, —

I have just read your Message to Congress on the rejection of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road, and it does you great credit.

You have come out openly and honestly in expressing your sentiments on a great National question, and although your enemies may secretly rejoice at your rejection of this bill, your enemies in Kentucky particularly, yet when the truth, the whole truth comes to be made known to the People, they will approve your conduct and sustain you in your views. —

If the Maysville and Lexington Road is to be regarded as a National Work, then there are few Roads or Canals in the U. States which may not come under the same description, and here your enemies will find, that they have over-reached themselves. —

I am and always have been a friend of Internal Improvements, and have always considered that Congress had power to appropriate money for great "National Purposes" - and introduced a Resolution into the Legislature of Maryland avowing this principle at the session of 1825, and which passed. — Yet it would be well to have this question settled finally, so that we should not at every session of Congress have the subject and the principle agitated. —

The Government of the U. S. was certainly intended to protect us from Foreign Nations, and to take especial care of our external concerns, - each State like a family must take care of its own interests, and as we are all of one family, I trust we shall seldom differ on questions which have for their main object, the public good.—

There is another Road Bill — which if it passes, I have no doubt you will approve,— I mean the Road from Washington to Frederick;— that certainly is a National object;— more so, much more so, than any other Road, or Canal, in the United States.—

Go on as I said in my last letter, do your duty fearlessly and you will be sustained by the People — You have thousands and tens of thousands of friends who will never leave you, never forsake you — and among them you may count on one until death in

Thos. Kennedy

The President of the U. States.

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May 20th 1830
Thos. Kennedy
Maysville Road -

The President of the United States
Washington

The President of the United States

Washington

May 20th 1830

Mr. Kennedy

Maysville Road -

Steam boat Potomac
1st June 1830

Sir, Tho' you intimate to me in your letter of yesterday, that no further communication is necessary with me on the subject to which it refers, I feel myself impelled to notice some of your remarks, lest my silence should be construed, into an acquiescence in their justness. I shall be as brief as possible.

You say, that I have entirely mistaken your letter of the 13th May, in supposing, that it questioned my motives, or conduct. I am not aware, that I charged you with an impeachment of my motives, but I certainly did understand, that you had questioned the sincerity of professions

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of my conduct, &c, I must add, that your present letter, notwithstanding the most clear and [illegible] proofs to the contrary, shows clearly, that I understood you correctly, and of course was not, as you suppose, mistaken.

I have no doubt, but that there are those, who actuated by enmity to me, and not friendship to you, have in the most artful manner for years, intimated, that I had been secretly endeavoring to injure you, however, absurd the idea, but I must be permitted to express my surprise, that you have permitted insinuations, as base as they are false, to operate on you, when any word and act of mine gave to them, the lie direct. I feel conscious, that I have honorably and faithfully performed, towards you, every duty, which friendship imposed, and that any imputation, to the contrary, is wholly unmerited. You mistake in supposing, that I have a dispute with Mr Crawford. That he bears me ill will is certain, but whatever feelings of unkindness, I ever had towards him, have long since passed away; so much so, that instead of returning his attacks on me, the line of conduct, which I had prescribed to myself, was to bear patiently and quietly all that he might say, or do, leaving it to time and truth to vindicate my conduct.

If I have apparently departed
from the rule, that I had pre-
scribed, in this case, it was
not because there was any
disposition on my part to alter
the line of my conduct,
but when you interposed your
name, by placing in my hands a
copy of his letter addressed to
Mr. Forsyth, I was compelled
by an act of yours, in order that
my silence might not be im-
puted to an acknowledgment
of the truth of Mr. Crawford's
statement, to correct his
errors, and to expose the
motives of enmity, which ac-
tuated him, and which
he sought to use you as an in-
strument of its gratification

you intimate that at some future time, when you may have more leisure, you will place the subject of this correspondence in a different light. I wish you to be assured, that I feel very confident that whenever you may be disposed to controvert the correctness of my statement or conduct in this affair, I shall be prepared, on my part, to maintain the truth of the one, and the frankness, honor and patriotism of the other throughout this whole transaction.

That you honestly thought

that your orders authorised you to do, what you did, I have never questioned, but that you can show by any document, publick or private, that they were intended to give you the authority, which you assumed, or that any such construction was put on them at any time by the administration, or myself in particular, I believe to be impossible. You remark, that my letter of the 29th Inst was the first intimation you

had, that I had taken a
different view from your-
self of your orders. That
you should conceived, that
you had no instructions
beyond, is to me unaccount-
able. I had supposed,
that the invitation of Mr
Monroe in his letter to you
to a correspondence with me
of the 20th Oct 1818, with
the intention, that the
different views, taken by
you and myself of the
orders, should be placed
in the files of the Depart-
ment, and my letter to
you of the 30th April
1828, covering a copy of

letter to Maj. Lee in which
I referred to the published documents
of private correspondence
between yourself & Mr Kane,
as containing the views taken
of your orders, i.e. the
offer, which I made to
present my views more
fully if not given sufficiently
explicitly in the documents
referred to, and, at least,
an intimation, that we
differed in the construction
of the orders, and I feel
assured, that neither my
conduct, words, actions or
letters, afford the slightest
proof to the contrary.

The grave charge, which you
have made against me,

of secret hostility and opposition, which, if true would so utterly affect my character for sincerity and honor, and which has caused a rupture in our long continued friendship, has no other foundation, but that of a difference between us in the construction of your orders—orders issued by myself, the intention of which I of course could not mistake, whatever may be their true construction in a military point of view, and the right and duty of interpreting which belonged especially to me, as the head of the War Department. The mere statement of these facts must give rise to a train

of reflection, the impression of
which, I cannot repress. Your
course, as I understand it, as-
sumed for its basis, that
I, who, as Secretary of War, issued
the orders, had some motive
to conceal my construction
of them, as if I had no right
to form an opinion, whether
the officer to whom they were
given had transcended them or not, while
the officer [illegible] was at perfect
liberty to express and maintain
his construction. My right, as
Secretary of War, was at least
as perfect as yours, as Com-
manding officer, to judge of the
true intent and limits of your
orders, and I had no more
motive to conceal my construction

than you had yours, to conceal yours. The idea of concealment never entered my conception, and to suppose it, is to suppose I was utterly unworthy of the office, which I occupied. Why should I conceal? I owe no responsibility to you! and if you were not afraid to place your contribution on your orders, why should I be afraid to place mine? It was an affair of mere official duty involving no question of private enmity or friendship, and I so treated it. In conclusion, I must remark, that I had supposed, that the want of sincerity and frankness would be the last charge brought against me. Coming proceeding in question, previous to which I had reason to expect far different treatment, and, I hesitate not to state, as I know it to be of the slightest foundation, it could not fail to excite feelings too warm to be expressed with a due regard to the official relation I bear to you.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

J. C. Calhoun

Genl. A. Jackson.

The President
of the U. States
Washington

STEAM BOAT

FREE

JUN 3

Mr Calhoun's
letter, June the
1st 1830 — not to be
answered but
placed on file

14514

Copy. Steam Boat Potomac
1st. June 1830.

Sir

I have just received your letter of the 31st. May, which was handed to me by Mr. Archer, since I came on board of the Boat.

It gives me the first intimation, that I have had, that the President applied to you to obtain information of what took place in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the subject of the Seminole Campaign, and of course, as I suppose, that you were acting for the President, and not for yourself in your correspondence with Mr. Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter to you placed in my hands by the President, nor his Note covering that copy, gave me the slightest intimation of this fact; but on the contrary, I had a right to presume, from Mr. Crawford's giving you authority to shew me his letter, if you pleased, that the correspondence originated with yourself, and was under your control, and not, as I now infer, at the request of the President, and for his use. The view, in which I regarded the correspondence, and which I was justified to do, by the facts before me, fully explain my remarks in my letter to the President, as far as you are connected with them.

In the direction, which this affair has taken, it is not for me to determine, whether you ought to furnish me with any information, or what it should be. Had I supposed, that, under the circumstances in which I am placed, such a right belonged to me, I would have claimed it previously to my answer to the President's letter, so as to have had the advantage, before making my reply, of whatever light might be furnished from the sources, I therein indicated.

That there are those, who intend, that this affair shall operate against me politically by causing a rupture between the President and myself, and thereby affect, if poſsible, my standing with the nation, I cannot doubt, for reasons which I have stated in my answer to the President; but, I must be permitted to express my surprise, that you should suppose my remarks comprehended you, when they expressly referred to those, whose names did not appear in the transaction, and, consequently, excluded you.

My letter to the President is his property, and not mine, and consequently it belongs to him, and not me, to determine to whom he shall, or shall not furnish copies.

I am very respectfully
Yours &c. &c.
(signed) J. C. Calhoun

Hon. J. Forsyth.

14516

Steam Boat Potomac
1st June 1830

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 31st inst, which was handed me by Mr Archer.

It gives me the first information, that I have had, that ~~acted~~ the President applied to you to obtain information of what took place in the Cabinet of Mr Monroe, on the subject of the Seminole Campaign, and of course, as I suppose, that you were acting for him, and not for yourself, in your correspondence with Mr Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter to you, placed in my hands by the President, nor his note covering the copy, gave me the slightest intimation of this fact; but on the contrary, I had a right to presume, from Mr Crawford giving you authority to show me his letter, if you pleased, that the correspondence originated

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with yourself and was under your entire control, and not, as I now infer, at the request of the President and for his use. The view, in which I regarded, the correspondence, and which I was justified to do, judging by the facts before me, fully explains my remarks in my letter to the President, as far as you were connected with them.

In the direction, which this affair has taken, it is not for me to determine whether you ought to furnish me any information, or what it should be. Had I supposed, that under the circumstances in which I was placed, such a right belonged to me, I would have claimed it, previous to my answer to the President's letter, so as to have had the advantage, before I made my reply, of whatever light might be furnished from the sources, I therein indicated.

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My answer to the President is his property and not mine, and consequently it belongs to him, and not to me, to determine to whom he shall, or shall not furnish copies.

I am very respectfully
Yours &c
Signed J. C. Calhoun

Hon. J. Forsyth.

A copy of the answer to Mr Forsyths letter

June 2nd 1830

Statement shewing the Expenditures made by the Federal Government on account of surveys & construction of works of Internal Improvement from the 30th April 1824 to 31st Dec. 1829.. Also the estimated cost of such works of Internal Improvement as have been projected during that period.

Amount expended in surveys & construction from the 30th April 1824 to the 30th Sept. 1828 as per Official statement. Doc: No. 7. 2d. Session 20th Congress - - - - - - - - -	$1,006,948.81
Amount of subscriptions by the U.S. to the Stocks of Canal Companies as shewn by the same Statement, but not included in the above sum - - - - - - - - - -	$ 1,550,000.00
Amount expended on the same objects between the 30th Sept. 1828 & 30th Sept. 1829, as per statement accompanying the last Annual report of the Chief Engineer - - -	$ 571,018.99
Amount expended on the same Objects. from the 30th Sept. 1829 to the 31st Dec. 1829 - -	$ 241,530.34
Total of Expenditures	$ 3,369,498.24

Estimate of the cost of works of Internal Improvement, projected by the Federal Government previously to the 1st December 1828, as shewn in the Official

Statement above referred to - - - - - $38,919,582.01

Amount of Estimates not embraced in that statement & of those prepared since the date of it, as by the Accompanying list - - - - - 14.875.057.83

Total of Estimates - - $ 53,794,639.84

Engineer Department
June 2nd 1830.

Prepared by order of the Secretary of War -
A. Mordecai
Lt. Engineers
Asst to Ch Engr.

Norfolk, June 2. 1830

Sir

The letter of Mr. Calhoun to you of the 29th of May is of such a character, that I think, in justice to Mr. Crawford, he should know the contents of it. For Mr. Crawford's use I, therefore, respectfully request a copy of that letter, and of the documents sent with it. The enclosed copy of a correspondence, I have just had with Mr. Calhoun, is communicated to shew, that he is apprised of my design to make this application to you, and his opinion, that the propriety of granting it, rests wholly with you.

With great respect
I have the honor to be
Your friend and
Obedient Servant

His Excellency, Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States.

Jno Forsyth

14521-2

(Copy)

Washington June 3d 1830

D. Sir,

I have appointed Mr Clay secretary of the Legation of the U. States in Russia & will be happy to contribute whatever else may be in my power to give facilities to your mission. I regret however to inform you, that in the hurry & confusion of the closing scenes of Congress the Bill making appropriations for your & other outfits remained unacted upon. as the necessity for this expenditure accrued during the session of Congress, & was distinctly brought to their notice by a letter from the Secretary of State, I do not feel that I would be justified in considering it as contingent expense which ought to be properly paid out of the fund set apart for such purposes. I am however very anxious that you should arrive at your ~~place of destination~~ post sufficiently early to enable you to carry into effect the object of

of your mission in season for my
annual message to Congress; & in
the practicability of which, I have
strong confidence. I should
therefore regard it as a public
misfortune if the omission
of Congress to act upon the
subject of an outfit were allowed
to delay your departure. That
the appropriation will be made
at the commencement of
the next Congress there can be no
doubt; indeed, if it will be
any accommodation to you,
I will cheerfully accept a draft
drawn upon me, individually,
through one of the Virginia
Banks, payable about the
1st of January next, & trust to
the appropriation being made
for this object, before that time.
Please to let me hear from you
upon this subject.

It would have given me sin:
cere pleasure to have taken
you by the hand before you
leave the United States, but
as that will not be the case,

I have only to wish you an happy and successfull mission. I hope to leave Washington for Nashville in a few days.

I have the honor to be
with sincere regard
yr mo obdt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

The Honble
John Randolph
of Roanoke

1830
General J. to —

The Honble
John Randolph
of Roanoke

copy to be
filed A.J.

Private New York June 3d
1830 midnight

My dear Sir.

I have just completed the whole subject except that which will treat of the first point made in the Report and upon that I shall be very brief combating merely some of the arguments put forth in the report and referring to ~~th~~ those ~~those which~~ in opposition to the power which have ~~has~~ heretofore been urged — and then I have done — I fear I have been already too diffusive and too ~~[illegible]~~ caustic ~~with Mr McD.~~ The subject grows upon me as I

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Office of Bank U. States, } June 3d 1830
Washington, }

PAY to Jeremiah Bronaugh or bearer,
seven hundred — — dollars, /100

Andrew Jackson

700 DOLLS.
14527 /100

advanced and my feelings of disapprobation of the author of this flimsey & unfair report become more excited as these characteristics became more apparent. You will, having the whole before you temper & expunge such parts as may require it either –

Mr Van Buren informs me by a letter I received ~~yesto~~ today that you would set out for the Hermitage in the Course of this month – I trust you intend to take New York in your way

If you should not so intend I should like
to so know when you leave Washington
in order that If I can find the time
I may run away to Washington to
pass a single day & night with
you: So many events of much deep
moment have occurred since I left
you that I feel the strongest
desire to commune with
you in the unreserved
manner I have been heretofore
permitted to do.

with my most earnest prayers
for your continued health & happiness
I remain your sincere friend
James A Hamilton

The President
14526 of the U.S.

Office of Bank U. States, Washington, June 3d 1830

PAY to Jeremiah Bronaugh or bearer,
Nine hundred - - dollars, $\frac{\ }{100}$

Andrew Jackson

900 DOLLS. $\frac{\ }{100}$
14527

Recd. 6th June 1830
to be answered

To

The President
of the United States
Washington.

Mr J. A. Hamilton
answered 27th
June 1830

N.Y. June 5th 1830

Private

My dear Sir:

I enclose herewith the last portion of the criticism. and must confess it is that part with which I am least satisfied. I had hoped to have put my hands upon the arguments of Mr Jefferson & the Atty Genl Mr E Randolph when this question first arose & from them I intended to have

stated

them views at large but I have been unable to find these papers and have therefore omitted that part of my plan of argument rather than delay the paper any longer.

I can only add that I wish this offering of my industry & zeal to serve you was more acceptable than it is

Perhaps further reflection and more leisure may enable me

to add something further on this subject
& particularly the last Branch of it.

The hour for Closing the Mail having arrived before my transcriber has completed his task I send this letter without its companion to say that ~~it~~ on the latter will be forwarded tomorrow.

I am in haste with
the truest attachment
your friend & servt
James A Hamilton

The President.

James A Hamilton
of N.Y.
Private & Political
to be preserved

Private

President of the
United States
Washington

Hagers Tn Md June 5th 1830

D. Sir

I wrote to you about a week ago after seeing your Message in regard to the Lexington and Maysville Road, and expressing a hope that the Rockville and Frederick Road Bill would meet with your approbation, — as its character was much more National than the other but it seems you have also refused to approve it — I regret this for many reasons, particularly as I believe the Road of great importance to the government, to the Post office Department particularly, and to the whole Western Country, and at this particular crisis in the affairs of our State, it will give in some Counties the 'vantage ground to the opponents of your administration, and this I do not wish to see them obtain.

Your true friends however duly appreciate your motives, and when the whole ground is fairly viewed

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by the people, the excitement will pass away. — And although we have wily and desperate foes to contend with, who take all advantage, by rousing prejudices, and making misrepresentations we shall I think again defeat them in Maryland — at least we shall try. I was much pleased to find that Mr Noah's appointment was at last confirmed — He is a Hebrew, but has more liberality in his disposition than one half of our Christians. —

I have seen many of your friends passing through Hagers Town since the adjournment of Congress — Let me suggest to you a short visit to Annapolis this Summer. The Court of appeals sit in June, and during the term the Governor and Council will also very probably meet. — It is well worth a visit if you have never been there, and if I knew when, it would give me pleasure to meet you there. Mr. Bland and the Chancellor would be much gratified and so would many of your other friends. —

Wishing you every happiness now and hereafter,

I am your friend
Thos. Kennedy

The President of the U. States.

The President of the United States
Washington

The President of the United States

Washington

Travellers Rest 6th June 1830

My dear Genl

In your last you did me the honor to ask my opinion. Business in which, I then was engaged in court, put it out of my power to offer any reasons for the result of my reflections on the subject, but promised that I would do so, at as early a day as practicable.

Weakness, with a slight inflamation in my eyes, occasioned by dust and smoke in my tour to the east, makes it painful to write or read, even, at this moment.

Considering the situation in which Mr Calhoun is placed, with the tenor of his answer to your note, his object is very apparent. He is aspiring we all know, and his eye has never been averted for a moment, from the presidency since he became a member of Mr Monroes Cabinet. This is not unnatural for talented men. Hence, no man saw with more pain (Mr Clay not excepted) the rise and elevation of your character, during the last War. And well assured may you be, that both Monroe and Adams, had the same feelings, and Crawford far from being exempt from them, ~~xxxxxx~~ though he did not see the consequences so clearly. This was all the difference. Knowing

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the character of Mr Monroe, and the members of his cabinet, as I thought when it was formed, as well as your character, I came to a conclusion, respecting the dispositions of that cabinet towards you, immediately on sight of the order to take command of the army, and conduct the war against the Seminole Indians.

All these men, I knew, were jealous of the rising strength of the west; all averse to the president, coming from that quarter.

In this Mr Jefferson, and all the eastern folks perfectly agreed, at that time.

In the fame you had already acquired they. (I mean the cabinet, for three of them were aspirants) saw a most appalling, distressing obstacle. Hence, this general order, in the conduct of the war. It was an object to terminate the war to be sure; they knew your talents and character, of which there was no longer a doubt, and well knew how you must do it, by following the Indians into Florida, and dislodging the British their allies, if found there, as well as remove all impediments thrown in the way by the Spaniards. All this they were obliged to foresee, unless they had suddenly lost their senses.

These were my views upon your receiving the order; and if proof were wanting, Mr Crawford's letter (copy of which you have enclosed greatly strengthens the impressions then made on my mind viz before you left home on the Seminole campaign. My firm belief is, & was, that the object which that Cabinet had most at heart, was, by an alleged infraction of orders, or the Law of Nations, to get you out of the way

There can be no mistake in this General — nor should you bear the least unpleasant feeling or ill will, about the matter. It was so. It was quite an ordinary business, with such men as Adams and Monroe, who had received the principle part of their education as politicians, in Europe, where the sacrifice of a meritorious officer, to State policy is by no means uncommon

Neither Crawford nor Calhoun, interested as they thought they were, would not make awkward hands at such work

Crawford, in his letter, virtually admits his disposition was hostile, or rather to let you down, until Mr Monroe found the letter you had written him referring to John Rhea & Calhoun, he says stood out even after that: that may be true, though it acquires no weight of credit from his statement

Why it may be asked? My answer is because W. H. Crawford has shown himself to be unworthy of credit by violating his sacred duty as a Cabinet Minister. He was opposed to you

(4)

until he saw the letter, which Mr Monroe has forgot, went and found it! A portion tale this, scarcely fit to deceive a sensible school boy of a dozen years of age.

As a minister of the government, Mr Crawford, is forced to admit a knowledge of the annual order, or carte blanche to conduct this war. Was this nothing? or of so little account, as not to be noticed, when Monroe and his cabinet, had you on trial, or under deliberation, whether to be court martialled [illegible], shot, or otherwise dealt with!!

Some of these statesmen and lawyers, for they were all, such; in the course of this deliberation on your case, seemed to have thought for one moment, that you had conducted this war, agreeably to orders; in other words, according to the law of nations, which under the annual and discretionary order ~~was~~ received, was your guide, as an honest man!!! But the truth is, which Mr Crawford has [illegible], the president & his ministry did think of that. The people had taught them through the writings of Aristides (published in the Natl Intelr and other prominent papers in the U.S. which see) Cato, first published in the Nashville [illegible] Review and other writers on the same subject, this lesson what was the law of nations and besides

taught them all to know that if there
was any blame (of which there was
not the semblance, but the strongest
grounds of approbation) Mr Monroe,
himself was responsible; and not his
companion in office, who had the
honesty in the transaction. I could
La Fayette Mr Crawford, since it was
not the finding of the letter to the
President, that changed your opin-
ion — or the opinion of Monroe or
Adams; for all of you, agreeing
mothers son, as well as Calhoun
would have given all the good things
you had in this world to have had
it in your power to have got
Jackson out of the way, at that
time. But alas! You had heard the
voice of the people, from one end
of the Continent to the other, in
a tone too strong and distinct to
be misunderstood. The least
move against Jackson, would have
produced a burst of indignation, not
to be resisted. Jackson was directly
in the way of three of you, Adams
Crawford & Calhoun; and Monroe
was alarmed at the idea of a
military president. Three of you
shrunk back. Calhoun, more

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bold, and once expressed them to Adams & Crawford, and being there was his best chance, hit on. Now, as to all this matter, I view the whole of them as precisely on the same footing, not an iota of difference as to intention. If any thing, Calhoun has it, as discovering the greatest determination, though the most bald folly. Clay also saw or believed that there was his time to push, and if the secrets of all hearts could be laid bare, I would venture my all on the fact, that, as to anxiety and feeling there was not so much difference at that time between Adams, Crawford, Calhoun & Clay. Monroe, of the same opinion that you should be kept down, though not with the same feelings. All this, is and always has been but too common to be repined at by you, who have met, settled, and quieted the storm. It is an affair of by gone days, of a Cabinet, which in honor ought never to be divulged, for I am of opinion, as in war, right or wrong, every man ought to fight for his country; so in morals in the course, no man ought to violate the

principles of duty and honor in any
event. But you will say, that I must
be wrong, as Mr ~~[illegible]~~ Monroe told
you, in answer to an enquiry, that
there never was ~~[illegible]~~ any
thing like such a deliberation in
his cabinet, as Mr Crawford speaks of.

This is nearly the amount of what
you ~~told~~ say Mr Monroe, said
to you, when in this Country
on his tour. In this respect I believe
Mr Crawford & not Mr Monroe. The
circumstantial evidence, on my
mind is conclusive with me. I was
then all alive, watching movements
~~[illegible]~~ as I am now incapable of

Thus far, I have thought it
necessary to give you a sketch of
past events, in order to understand
the present state of things. Your
ascension to the presidency ~~th~~ changed
the views of those aspirants, but not as you inferred,
that neither Calhoun nor Clay, have
let go their hold; they are still aspiring
and using every exertion. The course
of events will bring them into the same
ranks, Calhoun as the leader for
the presidency and Clay for the Vice
presidency. A community of feeling will
bring them and their friends together in
this way; for with Clay half a loaf

is better than no bread especially when it will gratify his hostile personal feelings towards you. In this he is weak, and much the inferior of Mr Calhoun, as well as in many other respects.

No doubt, Mr Calhoun was highly pleased on the receipt of your note, as affording an opportunity of coming before the public; probably, in the first instance, by a short answer, but certainly, in a pamphlet, by some friend or himself. It is precisely what suits his case, as an aspiring politician, in these our days, as we do ~~not~~ know, from actual experience; and probably what would happen in all past times, in a government of the people.

The probability is, that he will endeavour to draw from you, a further written correspondence, as your note does not contain quite enough of hostility to him — this he wants for Van Buren's use as he is your Secretary &c. If he should fail in a further correspondence, with you, which I hope he will, still you may expect to see a lengthy expose on his side, laid before the nation, probably justifying the correctness of the opinion entertained by him in Cabinet Council, abusing Crawford, handling you roughly. In that & other point

3

It will please Clay & his friends, whom your friends thought to attend to ② to the life. They will all chime in. I shrewdly suspect, that the plan has been laid by Calhoun himself. His letter there was too much pleading not to have made trouble before. I beg you my friend, trust nobody — How common is it, especially among politicians, to keep up appearances of open hostility — when underneath, there is the most perfect understanding. This, has ever been the case, since governments existed, conferring honor and riches. This, is an old game, that will be played as long as men exist.

Both Calhoun & Clay are ~~[illegible]~~ writing under the severest agonies of impotence of hope, deferred, maketh the ~~sick~~ mind sick! thinks [illegible] Each Every effort must be now made, or I sink into perpetual obscurity. It is true, thinks Clay, I see plainly now, that I never can be President, tho' necessary to keep up the expectation of my friends for the present, from whence I will see myself [illegible], but a small distance in to the [illegible] [illegible], in conjunction with Mr Calhoun & [illegible] ③ will necessarily be our friends. But let it [illegible], that this new Jackson, will be in our way as he was before. Hence the severe blight which fell on their hopes, by the Pennsylvania & N.Y. nominations

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Oh God! they would exclaim, this course is next to death itself! Jackson must be broken down before the end of four years for if elected for the next four years, we are irretrievably lost. Now, Genl that is so, and must be so, in the nature of things but do not blame Genl Jackson with your failures - It was the great body of the people, who are the true owners of the Govt who called upon him to serve them, in the office he now holds, and which you all want. It was his duty to serve them, when asked, without fault, trick or contrivance. How can you think hard of Jackson. blame, his and your supporters, the people, and not him. You & Mr W. & Mr C. have no more cause of complaint in truth & fact, than I have, or any other man in the nation. You are only citizens, & so am I or any other man. The people have a right to chuse whom they please, without cause of complaint with any one. "But Jackson is lending his official influence to his Secretary V. B." How does that appear Genl, he has never concerned with you, or with V. B. pretensions; he has left you

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all, or the friends of each to maintain your respective pretensions as they may think proper. He does not concur by word, act, or deed. It is true you have assailed and slandered Jackson; it is the bounden duty of Gen. Jackson's friends to support him, and repel these slanders & misrepresentations. It is a duty they owe to society & the nation.

If, in doing so, your pretensions are spoiled, be it so, as you brought it on yourselves, and thus in the pretensions of M. V. Buren's, too, like Jackson has been silent performing his official duties ahead of yours.

This, in part, is my view of things. M. V. B's destiny is necessarily interwoven with Gen. J— whose administration must be sound and popular, else V. B. has no chance. As he has ever been known you have seen to be honest & faithful, and consequently, never for your own pro=motion, to deceive the people — It is now equally the interests of M. V. B., whose duties are unidentified with yours. It is not necessary that either of you should even say one word directly in favor of each other. That would be an injury to you both. Let each do his duty honestly and satisfactorily, the people [illegible]

14538

and Mr V.B.— is president of course, when you retire, [illegible] in spite of all Mr C. or Mr C. can do; it must be so, so long as the govern-ment hangs on the hinges it now does.

Well, who is to blame for this? Not Genl. J. for he was obliged to have a Secretary of State. Not Mr V.B.— because it was his duty to serve his country if able, when called on, either as Secretary, or president.

I repeat, let but the president & Secy of State, [illegible] act their parts prudently, and for the good of the people, the Secy might be the next president, in ordinary times of peace and quiet. Such is my reading of the laws of nature, not to be changed by Mr Calhoun or Mr Clay.

From principle, you know it is not my wish that it should— not that I have any objections to Mr V.B. or Mr Calhoun. Either wd. make a [illegible] president. I have no doubt. Of Mr Clay I have some objections. I repeat I should be satisfied with either Mr Calhoun or Mr V.B.— the latter I should however prefer much, provided the two great states of N.Y. & Pennsylvania, their delegations in Congress, should before the expiration of your four years, greatly alter the Tariff, which, in wisdom & justice

13

they ought to do; and which Mr Cam=
breleng's commercial report, gives
a fair promise, they will do. By
the by, this is an able state paper,
founded generally in the immutable
principles of truth. This Tariff ex=
=citement, is the very thing for Calhoun
& Clay, beating a little, for the nulli=
fying doctrine. But they are hard=
[illegible] one that, as fast as they
can. Still, there is no earthly doubt,
but that there is great and just
ground ag^t the tariff of 1828, alias
one branch of Mr Clay's American
System. (&) As for the middle states
to put an end to this uneasiness,
which on the anti-tariffites shall either
a little better. Sooner, [illegible] cannot
do. This, not being done, may
make a great difference in M.
V.B.'s prosperity. But let N.Y. & Pennsylva
which always sympathize together, have
or ought now to do so, as to the presidency
modify the Tariff, reasonably
and the prospects of
Messrs. Calhoun & Clay, instantly vanish
— and none will soon be seen
but Mr V.B.'s —
I think Genl: you will

14539

agree with me, that there would be impropriety in permitting yourself to be drawn into any further written correspondence with Mr Calhoun or his friends. It is not the interest of you or your friends to fight the battles of argument, respecting your conduct in the Seminole Campaign over again. You, and they have once obtained a decisive and triumphant victory before the people & in Congress. It is the wish of Mr C. to go to war again — to fight the battle over again, hoping for a decision by the people. It is not the interest of you or of friends to do so, or put to hazard the ground they occupy. We want rest, and to repose among our fairly earned laurels

My eyes have given out, and I have no doubt your patience. Accept my best wishes. Present my kindest wishes to the members of the Cabinet including Mr Calhoun, providing he may not choose to fall out openly with you, feeling a hope you will not with him.

As usual Jno Overton

Genl Jackson

London June 6. 1830.

Dear Sir,

I received on the 2nd. instant, Mr. Van Buren's public despatch of the 26th. April, granting me permission to return home according to the request made in my despatch of the 22nd. of February last; and conveying your wish that I should undertake the duties of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, recently become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ingham.

To the President
of the United States,

I

14541

I fully appreciate this new proof of your confidence, and, if the present emergency require my services, the ~~[illegible]~~ interest I feel for your own just renown, and for the welfare of the country, as involved in the success of your administration, would not permit me to withhold them.

I will, therefore, repair without loss of time to the United States; and if on my arrival at Washington, my acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury can promote the harmony of the Cabinet, strengthen the administration and subserve the public

interests

interests, I will cheerfully enter upon its duties.

I have to observe, however, that in consequence of your letter of the 10th. March, requesting me to remain here until the Autumn, I was obliged to take a house for that period; and that this, with some other arrangements resulting from the same cause, will unavoidably delay my departure until the 22nd inst. or the 1st. of July; but of this I shall be able to speak more positively by the Packet of the 16th. instant.

In the mean time I pray leave to offer my sincere wishes for your public and private prosperity, and to add assurances of the respect and regard with which I have the honor to be

dear Sir,
faithfully,
your obedient servant.
Louis McLane.

Mr McLane
London

Washington June 7th 1830

Sir

On the 5th instant, I received a letter

proper

x Mr Forsythe, of the Senate, requesting a copy of your letter to me of the 13th of May last. I have not been able to perceive any objections, to comply with his request. A copy of my letter to him on this subject, I have thought it proper, should be sent to you, it is therefore enclosed.

I am sir, very respectfully

yr mo, obdt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson

The Honble

J. C. Calhoun.

14544

6

(Copy) ~~to Mr~~

J C Calhoun

7th June

enclosing him

a copy of mine

to Mr J Forsythe

same date

To be returned &

inclosed to Mr [illegible]

14545

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President of the U. States

of America.

Jno Forsyth Esqr
enclosing letter
of his to Mr Calhoun
& Mr C. reply
answered 5th June
1830

Washington June 7th 1830

Sir

I have received your letter of the 2d instant inclosing a copy of your one ~~letter~~ to Mr Calhoun of the 31st ultimo, and his reply thereto - all which I have duly noted.

You have requested a copy of Mr Calhoun's letter to ~~you~~ me of the 29th of May last, for the purpose of sending it to Mr Crawford. Mr Calhoun in his reply to you, does not consent, nor yet object to your being furnished with a copy, but refers the matter to my discretion.

A copy of the original letter of Mr Crawford to you, having been submitted to me, it occurred to ~~me~~ as being proper & correct, that you should be apprised of Mr Calhoun's answer, and therefore it was shewn ~~to~~ you. I cannot on reflection perceive any im=propriety in now according to you the request you have made, particularly as on your referring this matter to Mr Calhoun, he does not object. I accordingly send it with this injunction, that it be

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used for no other purpose but the
one you have stated, to be shewn to Mr
Crawford."

In the letter which you addressed
to Mr Calhoun, you state as follows,
"Having at the request of the President
"to be informed what took place
"in the cabinet of Mr Monroe on
"the subject of the Seminole cam:
":paign, laid before him a copy
"(except the omission of a name) of a
"letter from Mr Crawford &c." This is
construed by Mr Calhoun into a
declaration, that I requested you to
furnish me with the information
I am satisfied it was not, by you so
understood, and I would be glad
you would so explain to him.
I never conversed with you upon
this subject previous to the time
when you sent me Mr Crawfords
letter. the facts are these I had been
informed, Mr Crawford had made
a statement concerning this business
which had ~~come~~ to the knowledge
of ~~[illegible]~~ James A. Hamilton of
N.Y. on meeting with Col Hamilton
I enquired of him and received for
answer that he had; but remarked,
that he did not think it proper too

to be communicated without the consent
of the writer - I answered, that being
informed that the Marshal of this
District had, to a friend of mine, made
a similar statement to that, which
was alledged to have been made by Mr Crawford
~~that~~ I would be glad to see Mr Crawfords
statement, and desired he would write
and obtain his consent - My reasons
for this request were, that I had, from
the friendly professions of Mr Cal=
houn always believed him my
friend throughout all this seminole
business, and had therefore a desire to know
if in this I had been mistaken, &
whether it was possible for Mr
Calhoun to have acted with such
insincerity and duplicity towards
me. I have inclosed a copy of this
letter to Mr Calhoun, and I am
Sir, with respectful regard
yr mo obdt servt

Andrew Jackson

The Honble
John Forsythe
Senator in Congress
Georgia -

14547

(Copy)
To the Hon.ble
John Forsythe
Augusta Georgia
June 7th – 1830

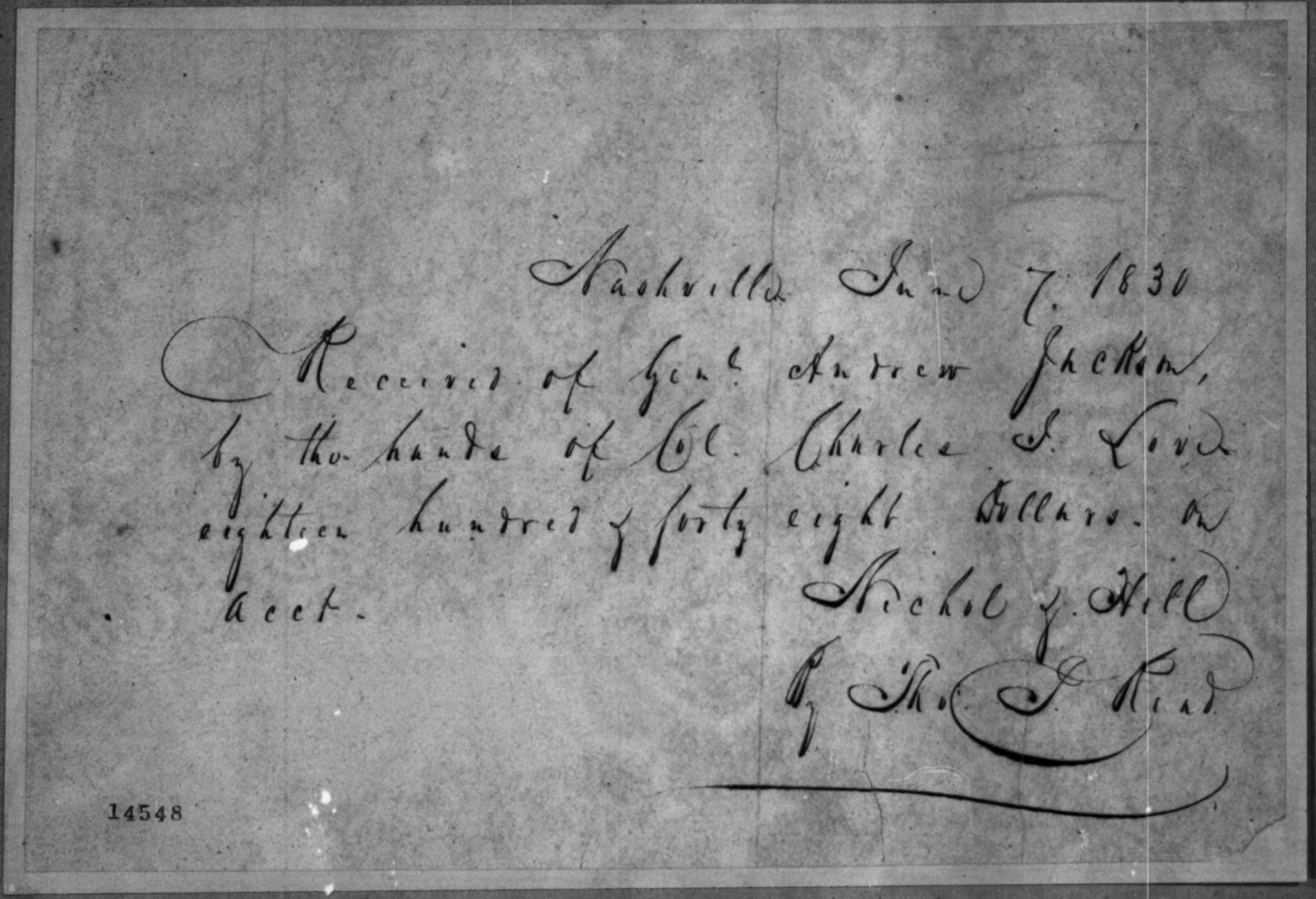
To be copied &
enclosed to Mr.
Calhoun –

Nashville June 7. 1830

Received of Genl. Andrew Jackson, by the hands of Col. Charles J. Love eighteen hundred & forty eight Dollars on acct -

Nichol & Hill
By Tho. J. Read

14548



Nashville June 7. 1830

Received of Genl. Andrew Jackson, by the hands of Col. Charles J. Love eighteen hundred & forty eight Dollars on acct.

Nichol & Hill
By Tho. J. Read

14548

Roanoke June 8th 1830

My dear Sir,

Your most interesting letter of the 3d Instant was received yesterday by Mr Clay: Whilst I tender you my earnest acknowledgments for the very liberal & disinterested offer which you hold out to me, I cannot prevail upon myself to accept it. I have about half the amount of an outfit in Bank, & last year's crop of Tob.o to pay the charges of the current year upon my estate — For, by God's blessing, I have kept clear of Debt & thus have been enabled to preserve my independence. The chief inconvenience that I shall sustain will be the obligation to forego a most eligible & advantageous purchase by using my private funds in the publick service. Others have risked purse & person for their country, & poured out their blood like water in her cause.

I purpose being in Norfolk on the 16th provided the Ship shall have reached Hampton Roads, which I shall know at Richmond, by the Steam Boat of the preceding day. She shall

not

14549

not be delayed by me.

In case that I should be so fortunate as to carry into effect the object of my mission, in season for your annual message" — shall I be deemed too encroaching if I ask leave to spend the winter in the South of Europe; provided I see no prospect that the publick interest may suffer thereby?

In the [illegible] of departure, I trust that some person may be found for the [illegible] of his [illegible]. I have no command of language that will do justice to the sense of pro=found respect & regard with which I am, Dear Sir, your obliged & most faithful

Servant

John Randolph
of Roanoke

To

The President

Let the request
be granted well
aware that he will
be always at his
post when duly
called A J

Jany 8th 1832

Mansfield 8th June 1830

My Dear Sir

I received on yesterday only your fav of the 24th ultimo covering the Check for Nichol & Hill. you will find Inclosed a Receipt for the amount. I wrote you last week & stated that your Cotton had been sold &c

I am really afraid your friends in the Senate or rather your pretended friends are disposed to place you in an unpleasant situation before the people, by acting so contrary to your wishes, and the good of the Nation. I cannot account for it unless it grows out of the Next Presidential question. your not sanctioning the law for the appropriation of the Maysville

14551

Turnpike Road will give general satisfaction in this part of the State I donot for a moment doubt that it will be very popular generally, but that question be settled and at the next Congress you would have applications for Millions for the same purposes We have also to make a Turnpike Road to Murfreesboro & Franklin which will take 180 thousand dolls and I suppose you we should have made a similar application and Indeed all the States would (save one or two), then can the national debt be paid off if the money is otherwise appropriated & you then would be censured for it by your enemys

your friends know you will act
from the purest Motives and leave
party feelings out of the question.

I regretted very much
the Expulsion of our friend
Majr Lee what is to become of
him or what can be done for
him he must not be lost
I hope providence will yet
smile on him The weather
is very cold for the season
we are now sitting by a fire
it will make the cotton dwindle.
and turn yellow Mrs Love desires
to be affectionately remembered to you
I am dear your
friend Ch Love

14552

General Andrew Jackson
Washington
D C

Col. Ch Love
Private concerns

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, } June 9th 18 30

PAY to

or bearer,

Two Hundred and fifty dollars, $\frac{\ \ }{100}$

$250 DOLLS. $\frac{\ \ }{100}$

Andrew Jackson

14553

Louisville KY June 9 1830

Sir

It is now a week since I arrived here, the time has been almost exclusively devoted to understand the present state of the Louisville & Portland canal [which by the bye should have gone by some other name] its natural state and relation with other parts of the union, and the prospects of its completion. And considering the interesting connection your situation forms with this National work, independent of the interest as a private individual you feel for the industry and prosperity of this Union, I deem it a duty I owe you to communicate what has occured to me; should the views I have taken be wrong, or my ideas not be properly expressed, the errors will be in my capacity not my intention.

You are personaly acquainted with the location of the canal, and the fall of some thing over twenty feet, that has most fortunately been by nature formed at this place, from a ledge of rocks crossing this fine river. and every thinking man must be aware that to overcome the inconveniency, a canal is the only rational way; inconsiderate men have spoken of cutting the rocks that form the fall: If this was done the water above would be run off, and the river ruined; where a three hundred ton vessel can now sail, a man on horseback might ford the river. The canal admits of being formed on both sides, Kentucky or Indiana, and is simply a task of labor, which when reduced to a money estimate might on the Indian side cost a Million of Dollars, or one third less on the Kentucky side, this excess of cost would be more than remunerated by the increased value land in the neighbourhood of the canal would experience, at present it is comparatively low. I mention this natural state of things only to notice as a fortunate circumstance as respects the nation, because the time may come when the trade will require both, and it affords an opportunity to remark the apathy of those interested in the prosperity of Louis~~burg~~ville, for the millions that would be added by the canal to Indiana land, would be lost to Louisville; and whenever the

14554

the makeing a second canal commences the property of Louisville will fall in value; yet in the face of this, the Louisville and Portland canal has very few friends here; in proof of this, the citizens own only about $5000 of the stock, they prize the carting of goods from the vessels above and below the falls, the gains of Hack coaches, storage, and commission, more then the canal; I assure you it is no favourite with Louisville or Portaland; and should have been called by some other name - "The nine States canal" "the United States Canal" would have been more appropriate and something like truth the present name is wrong.

As matters now stand this place gains by the carting once aluded to, but the increased business that will result from the canal, will many times compensate all that is lost by hacks & drays; but if this was not to happen, the business relations of nine or more states, ~~state~~ should not be interrupted, or the vast exchange of produce and merchandize of all discriptions exposed to delay, or injury, carting or any other tax or expence that can be avoided: The profit of the Louisiana cotton grower, and the Pittsbury spinner for example, are small enough already, and can ill afford a transit tax to Louisville which is now the case, and they must remain payors of this tax untill the canal is opened, and how or when this will be is now the question.

Accounts of the Bill authorising the United States to subscribe another hundred thousand dollars to the stock of this canal has been received here, and also the reasons from the Executive for not concuring in the Maysville Road appropriation: There is with the Officers of the canal great anxiety on this subject, this anxiety grows out of the present empty state of their treasury, and a fear that the principles and reasoning on the Maysville road bill may be extended to this canal: The practice of Congress delaying to the last hours of the session the passing of laws and at once sending to the President for his concurance a great number of them, dos not afford that Officer reasonable time for the human mind to examin the principle, the detail, or even the grammatical and correct ~~wording~~ wording of the law, a defect in which might be the source of great error or trouble: It has been said that an edition of the Bible come from the press in London and some copies were sold, before it was discovered a very essential — NOT was left out of one of the Ten Commandments, thus directing, in place of forbidding a sin. Now in this mass of Laws it is possible the fate of of the Louisville and Portland canal bill may be decided by taking it in with the Maysville road which is a local not even a State affair, and the other a National one so far as the interests of Nine or more States can make it so, This canal has all that can characterise a National work and one in which the Nation has already invested a considerable amount of money, which will for a considerable time be rendered unproductive stock to the Treasury, and what is equally to be regretted unserviceable to the western States. If the work for want of funds is stoped for only one month, a great loss must be the consequence the season will be lost and the canal being so exposed in its unfinished state to the effects of the Ohio floods it is certain to suffer great injury.

The present state of the working is good, I presume much better organised and going on better than at any former period, and if no interruption takes place I think there is a fair prospect of finishing this year, and it is exposed to interruption from two causes only viz the river rising, or want of funds, the former can be to some degree guarded against, and if unfortunately water should get in by a rise, the Steam engine now erected would in no great space of time remove it, and let the work go on. The treasury is empty, and no provision has been made for the contingency of the United States not taking this other $100000 worth of the Stock. The Contractors, their labourers must have their pay weekly, they cannot do without the means of subsitance, no one here is able or *willing* to lend the money, and five, six, or eight weeks will be required to negociate a loan or procure subscriptions in the Atlantic States, or where people take an interest in the Ohio being uninterupted in its navigation.

What is to be done in this interim I am not able to say, be assured I am at present under the influence of no very enviable feelings I fear the work will be suspended and there may, or we may say, will result from this a loss perhaps forty or fifty ℘ Cent on the whole cost, which will finaly become a tax to that proportion on the industry of Nine or more States in proportion as their industry is connected with the navigation of the Ohio, the toll of the canal will be just so much higher—

I regret its not having been my fortune to have seen all these things sooner, or that some one has not made the Government and those interested in the Canal acquainted with them, that due provision might have been made to prevent the ills that threaten the work, and I should be delighted to see it brought to a creditable conclusion under your auspices, it will prove one of the most useful works the Nation has yet engaged in.

To me it appears this Nine State Canal will pass a greater mass of property than the celebrated Canal that joins Clyde and Forth dividing Scotland by uniting these two arms of the sea and the effects of the Ohio Canal on American industry will be greater than the effects of the Clyde and Forth Canal has been on British

With sentiments of undiminished Respect
I am your most Obt Sv
James Ronaldson

P.S. I expect to remain here not more than one week longer

Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

Richmond June 11. 1830
half past 10 A.M.

Dear Sir

By making an exertion as great as my strength would allow, I arrived here within a quarter of an hour past. No tidings of the Concord. Should the boat tomorrow night bring tidings of her, I shall [illegible] go down on Sunday morning (the 13th) so as to reach Hampton Roads two days sooner than the time indicated by your letter (15th). It gives me the greatest pleasure to anticipate your commands. I hope that Mr Van Buren will give me a meeting on board the Concord. It is very desirable that I should have an interview with him.

I renew the assurance of my most profound respect & devotion

J. R. of Roanoke

Mr Clay arrived here last night.

To
The President

14556

June 11 · 1830

J. Randolph Esqr
June 11. 1830

June 11th 1830

Recapitulation of Appropriations for the Year 1830.

Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse	2.935.595.48.
Military Establishment	7.396.348.01.
Naval Establishment	4.289.663.85.
	14.621.607.34
To which add Probable Indefinite Appropriations which are unusually large this year	250.000. –
	14.871. 607.34
Public Debt	10.000. 000. –
Total, Dollars	24.871. 607.34.

Treasury Department
Registers Office
June 11th 1830

T. L. Smith
Regr

14558

amount of ap-
-propriations
for 1830 & the
estimates in the
Treasury

Office of Bank U. States, } June 12th 1830
Washington, }

PAY to William Robenson or bearer,

three hundred & seventy five dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

375 DOLLS. 100

14560

Office of Bank U. States, } June 12th 1830
Washington, }

PAY to G. Mattingly or bearer,

Seventy dollars dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

$70. DOLLS. 100

14561

Office of Bank U. States, } June 12th 1830
Washington, }

PAY to Andrew Jackson Jr or bearer,

Fifty — — dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

50 DOLLS. 100

14562

Richmond June 12. 1830.

[illegible]

~~[illegible]~~
I wrote you [illegible]
[illegible] would permit. and I take
the liberty to intrude upon your time again to day
with a request to know whether the Concord has
orders to touch [illegible] in her passage to the
Baltick. It would have been a sensible accom-
modation to me to have been apprized a short
time ago of the name &c of the vessel in which
I was to sail. I have had but a very short time
(since your letter by Mr Clay) to make my
arrangements.

The Bank of Virginia offers to
take my draft on government for my outfit,
so that I shall only lose the discount; but I
know not whether to draw on the Secretary of
the Treasury, the Treasurer, or the Secretary
of State. I shall go down ~~[illegible]~~, provided we
have news of the Concord by tonight's boat;
otherwise on wednesday (16). Hoping to have the
pleasure to hear from you, either by letter

Richmond June 12. 1830.

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~
I wrote you ~~[illegible]~~ as early as the post would permit. and I take the liberty to intrude upon your time again, to day, with a request to have sent the Concord [illegible] orders to touch at [illegible] in her passage to the Baltick. It would have been a sensible accommodation to me to have been apprized [illegible] some time ago of the name &c of the vessel in which I was to sail. I have had but a very short time (since your letter by Mr Clay) to make my arrangements.

The Bank of Virginia offers to take my draft on government for my outfit, so that I shall only lose the discount; but I know not whether to draw on the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer, or the Secretary of State. I shall go down ~~[illegible]~~, provided we have news of the Concord by tonight's boat; otherwise on Wednesday (16). Hoping to have the pleasure to hear from you either by letter

14563

June 12th 1830

J. R. A. R.
June 12th

Augusta June 17. 1830

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter of
the 7th inst & the copy papers enclosed with it.
The papers will be shewn to Mr Crawford. No other
use of them made by me.

I did not intend to convey to Mr Calhoun the
idea that any personal communication ever took place
between us prior to the date of Mr Crawfords letter relative
to the occurrences in Mr Monroes cabinet on the question
of the Seminole war. What I intended he should know
& I suppose he will now understand, if I have inadvertently misled
him, is that I did not volunteer to procure the information
contained in Mr Crawfords letter; but that it was obtained for
your use, in compliance with your request. Major Hamilton
requested me in your name to give you what I had previously
given to him Mr Crawfords account of the transaction.
With this request I complied, after having first obtained
Mr Crawfords consent & received his correction of a mistake I had

made in repeating his verbal statement. I have the
honor to be with great respect
Yr. humble ob. Servt.
John Forsyth

Genl. Andrew Jackson.
President of the U.S.

A copy of this will be sent to Mr Calhoun

Mr Forsyth's
Letter. acknowledging
the receipt of mine
enclosing a copy of
Mr Calhoun's for
Mr Crawford -
Recd. July 8th 1830

To be copied to
be copied & enclosed
to Mr Calhoun -

Pendleton
22d June 1830

Sir,

I embrace the first leisure moment,
since my return home to enclose to
you a copy of a letter from Mr
Forsyth, the original of which was
handed to me on my passage
from Washington to Norfolk on
board of the Steam boat, and
also a copy of my answer.

You will learn by a perusal of
Mr Forsyth's letter, that it refers to the
correspondence between us, and
that it places the subject of that
correspondence in a light, in some
respects, different from that I have
previously regarded it. I had supposed,
from the complexion of
your letter to me, that the copy of
Mr Crawford's letter to Mr Forsyth
had been placed by the latter in
your hands, without any previous
application on your part;
but by Mr Forsyth's letter to me, I
am informed, that such is not
the fact. It seems, that he acted

Pendleton
22d June 1830

Sir,

I embrace the first leisure moment, since my return home to enclose to you a copy of a letter from Mr Forsyth, the original of which was handed to me on my passage from Washington to Norfolk on board of the Steam boat, and also a copy of my answer.

You will learn by a perusal of Mr Forsyth's letter, that it refers to the correspondence between us, and that it places the subject of that correspondence in a light, in some respects, different from that I have previously regarded it. I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr Crawford's letter to Mr Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act, or agency on your part; but by Mr Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed, that such is not the fact. It seems, that he acted

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as your agent in the affair. He states, that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the Cabinet of Mr Monroe on the subject of the Seminole ~~affair~~ Campaign; and I infer, as the information could be obtained only from some one of the members of the Cabinet, and as Mr Forsyth was not one, and, as far as I am informed, not particularly intimate with any of the members, except Mr Crawford, that the object of your request was obtain information through Mr Forsyth from Mr Crawford; and that consequently in writing to him and in placing the copy of his letter in your hands, he can be con be regarded in no other light, but as your agent.

Under this new aspect of this affair, I conceive, that I have the right to claim of you to be put in possession of all of the additional information, which I might fairly have demanded of Mr Forsyth, had the correspondence originally been, between him & myself, on the supposition, on which I acted previously to the receipt of his letter. He avows himself ready, if desired by me, to furnish me with the additional information, but a sense of propriety ~~will~~ would not permit me to make the request of him.

Considered as your agent in this affair, it is not for me to make the ~~r~~ request of information of him.

What additional information, I conceive myself to be entitled to, my letter to you of the 29th May will sufficiently indicate. A part of that information, it seems from Mr Forsyth's letter, is already in your possession, and there can be no doubt, but that the whole would be furnished, at your request.

I make this application solely from the desire of obtaining the means of enabling me ~~t~~ to unravel this mysterious affair. Facts and circumstances light of themselves may, when viewed in connection, afford important light, as to the origin and object, of what I firmly believe to be a base political intrigue, got up by those, who regard your reputation and the publick interest much less, than their own personal advancement.

I must remark in conclusion, that the letter of Mr Forsyth affords to my mind conclusive proof, that the intimations to my prejudice, to which you refer in your letter of the 30th Ultimo, and which you seem to think made no impression on your mind, have not been without their intended effect. On no other supposition can I explain the fact, that, without giving me any intimation of the step, you should apply for information, as to my course in the Cabinet to one, whom you knew to be so hostile to me, as Mr Crawford is, and who could not, as you know, make the disclosure consistently with the principles of honor and fidelity, when my previous correspondence with you ought to have satisfied you, that I was prepared to give you frankly and fully any information, which you might desire in relation to my conduct on the occasion.

I am very respectfully
Yours &c

Genl. A. Jackson.

J. C. Calhoun

14569

J. C. Calhoun
2nd June 1830

PEND.
JUN
28
S.C.

FREE

The President
of the U. States
Washington

Portsmouth N.H. June 23. 1830

To the President of the United States

Sir

It is doubtleſs within your recollection. that a reccomendation was forwarded to the Treasury Department in favour of Daniel P Drown Esq. for collector of this port, signed by about seven hundred* Republicans of this and two or three neighbouring towns, and also a reccomendation from Concord. Signed by many highly respectable Republicans of that town, among whom was the present collector. Those reccomendations did not arrive in Washington 'till Mr. Pickering of Concord had bin appointed. The Republicans of this place cheerfully acquiesced in that appointment. and so did Mr. Drown. They were determined it should not be justly said, that they had any predisposition to find fault with any appointment. where they could not have any just cause of complaint against the person appointed. They have received Mr. Pickering very cordially. They respect and esteem him, not only as a Gentleman well qualified for busineſs, but as a highly deserving and amiable man. Thus much havingbeen done toward restoring good feeling. we venture to hint, in behalf of ourselves and others who signed the petition for Mr. Drown for Collector. that in our opinion. no act of the present administration, in relation to affairs in this quarter. would have so strong a tendency to cement the present state of union among its friends, as to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of the venerable Patriot Elijah Hall. with the Name of Daniel P Drown. We believe no man in this quarter ever had a stronger reccomendation from his fellow Citizens than Mr. Drown. We know not the state of feeling towards him at Washington, but if it be any reccomendation to have the Confidence of one's fellow Citizens, there can surely be no doubt of Mr. Drown's possessing that confidence in a very eminent degree,

We are Sir, with high respect and esteem.

Your friends

Samuel Laighton
John Bennett
Gideon Beck

* This Number will not be found on one piece of paper it was forwarded in three or four successive Mails. We believe there was also a letter from the present Governor of this State, to the same purport, but whether the letter was directed to the department, or to some of the N. H. delegation in Congress, we are not positive.

PORTSMO
JUN
24
N.H.

FREE

Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
at Nashville Tennessee

Saml. P. Drown
recommended for
office by Messrs.
Leighton, Bennet
& Beck —

Hagers Town June 26th 1830

My dear Sir

I hope you have had a pleasant journey since you left Hagers Town which is just about a week ago. — I send you by this Mail, the Hagers Town Mail of the 18th & 25th the Annapolis Gazette of the 24th The Baltimore Republican of Tuesday and Wednesday last, and the Rock Ville Free Press of Wednesday. — The pieces signed Maryland — as well as the others marked / — / were written by a friend of yours here to whom you presented a book on the Eye. ~~Ref~~

Your rejection of our Frederick Road caused some excitement at first, but it is subsiding fast, and I now believe it will ultimately make you stronger with the People, although every means will be used to misrepresent your views; — and it will keep us busy here for a few months

14572

in order to counteract the attempts of your enemies. — The grand object at present is to gain the State of Maryland and for this every nerve will be strained, but I still have hopes that "All's Well". —

I thought when you were elected by so large a majority that the opposition would have submitted with a good grace, and I thought last fall after we had gained Maryland, that the State would have been suffered to rest in peace for a season, but your enemies are desperate and reckless, with them it cannot be worse — Yet they have those to encounter who although they did not seek the battle will not shun it. — A U. States Senator is to be elected by our Legislature, as Mr. Chambers term expires next March, — and next year the Senate have to be elected for five years — I still hope for the best. —

I received a letter from Col. Geo. E. Mitchell M.C. from the Eastern Shore he has lately been in several Counties, and thinks your Veto on the Road Bills has made you stronger on the Eastern Shore. —

I am now glad that I am still out of office, as I can speak my mind more freely; but I hope we shall settle all matters to our satisfaction this fall in Maryland, and all that is necessary to gain the Victory is to keep the People well informed, — and so far as regards Washington County particularly and Maryland generally I shall try to do my part. Yr friend

Thos. Kennedy

14573

Present me to Mrs. Donnelson - Miss Easton
and Maj. Donnelson - I place the ladies
first you see - even at Boonsborough
I had to speak first to the ladies - for
although I like the President well, the
ladies are always preffered by me's
Man :— To Mr. Hager and Mrs. Hager
please to remember me - I often think
of her and Annapolis. — I may send
you papers occasionally, but do not expect answers.

Mr Kennedy X
Hagers Town
Maryland Ind
July 5th 1830 —
to be acknowledged
X

New York June 27 1830

My dear Sir

In compliance with my promise to Mr Malebran who is the writer of the inclosed letter I have to say that I truly believe he is wholly unable to pay the amount of the Judgment — Prior, & larger debts to the U.S. & others having swept away all his property — Should he be released He might aid his Trustees to obtain payment of debts assigned to them to pay the U.S. — at all events I can not believe that expediency or Justice requires that he should

14574

be longer detained in confinement — Should you agree with me in this opinion two courses are presented me; To order him to be discharged on payment of Costs. — The other ~~order~~

To order a reference ~~to the~~ of the Petition to the Dist Attorney of this District to enquire into the truth of the facts stated in the Petition & upon his report you may decide what ought to be done

We have nothing new here of particular interest — As far as I have had an opportunity to judge your Veto is approved in this State & Pennsylvania.

I had the pleasure to see one of the examiners at West Point who met Genl Eaton there He speaks of his mode of doing business his demeanour & of him in all respects in terms of very great approbation & expresses this as the opinion of the board of visitors — This Gentleman is a Clergyman of this City distinguished for his learning & Piety

We have ~~no~~ news from England

to the 18th of May the King was much better - nothing else of importance

I believe these changes are merely the flickering of the expiring light and that he will not live long

Do me the favor to remember me to all my friends

with the truest attachment your friend & servant

James A Hamilton

To The President
of the United States
Nashville.

RANDOLPH'S MAD TRIP IN A WARSHIP

131. PERRY. A. L. S. 4to, 3 very full pages with addressleaf to Com. John Rodgers, Marked Private, July 28th, 1830. Captain Perry had been ordered to convey John Randolph of Roanoke to Russia. President Jackson had appointed him minister to Russia and he sailed June 28th, 1830 to St. Petersburg, to negotiate a treaty of commerce. Randalph was highly eccentric, and the phantastic trip recorded in this unusual letter of Perry written while on route to Russia. 26.00.

U. S. Ship Concord
Yarmouth Roads, England
July 28th, 1830

21424

Private.

Sir:

I have but a moment to inform you that we touched at this Port this morning at the request of Mr. Randolph, being the third British Port I have entered upon his Requisition. Mr. Randolph notwithstanding his well known character, for strangness and eccentricity, has actually out done himself since he came onb'd this ship, his conduct & deportment has been that of a man out of his limits and he has shown a degree of malevolence against me & others truly astoundinag. I have borne with him with great patience & intend to continue to do so, but it appears that he gets in a rage because he cannot make me commit myself—His conduct has been so strange that all the ward Room Officers have of their own accord & unsolicited by me, addressed me letters, in which there will be found evidence enough to prove Mr. R. almost any thing. To day he is in one of his rational fits and he has sent his Secty. to inform me that whilst at London he wrote to the President complaining of me and that he now repents it. He has gone onshore with a determination to write again to the Prest. & Sect. of the Navy, to do away any unfavorable impression his other letters might have made.

Perhaps to night he will refuse to speak to me. This very morning I sent a Lieut's. to him with a message relative to our coming with this Port, and he refused to réceive a verbal message but requ'd a written Communication.

I am almost worn out with his wagaries . . . I hope my dear Sir if he writes to the Secy., Mr. Bransh that you will request that gentleman not to form any opinion to my prejudice without giving me an opportunity of explaining. I can do so to his entire satisfaction, and shall not fear the fullest scruteny of my Conduct but would rather court an investigation. From Elsinour, I will send you all the particulars. In the mean time I beg you not to permit the Prest. or Mr. Branch to suppose that I have in any way committed myself with Mr. R. tho' I have been surrounded with snares & . . . . . Will you be good enough to consider this as confidential.

You will laugh when I enform you that we have come to this Port to take onb'd a few Reams or quires of paper which Mr. R. ordered from London to be sent to Yarmouth. I, remonstrated but he insisted, refering me to the Secretary's order to me to go to whatever Port he will next require the Ship to touch at.

With the assurance of my unfeigned Esteem & regard I subscribe myself very Respectfully & Truly Your hum. &

M. C. PERRY.

Comd John Rogers.

P. S. You may rest assured that I can prove myself perfectly free from all blame in my intercourse with Mr. R. He cannot say as much.

Concord at Sea Monday
June 28. 1830. Six A.M.

Sir

The Concord arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday last about sunset. She was found to require caulking; a leak having found its way to her Magazine, which rendered it necessary to take out her powder. There were other causes of unavoidable delay. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Perry & the officers under his command for the activity with which they have prepared the ship for sailing – We should have put to sea last evening, but that we had to wait for Surgeon Heerman, who delayed coming on board until too late. I myself repaired on board in the morning – & have made good my pledge "that the ship should not wait one hour for me". Many persons, conversant in these matters, pronounced that we could not possibly get ready to sail before the end of this week or the beginning of the next – but all difficulties vanished before the energy of Capt Perry.

14576

The Concord is a fine ship & I have but one fault to find with my situation – it is, that Capt. Perry's politeness has induced him to give up his own State Room & dressing Room to me, & I fear to straiten his own quarters. I have every accomodation that the most fastidious person could possibly desire. Nothing can surpass Captain Perry's polite & kind attentions to myself & Mr Clay.

In consequence of the defect of appropriation I have had to buy bills, at 7 per Cent advance. Shall I be deemed unreasonable in asking, that, when the appropriation shall have been made, credit shall be given me for it upon our Bankers in Europe?* This will perhaps be not more than a fair equivalent for seven months delay, & the inconvenience to which I am exposed in drawing upon my own funds. If however you shall deem that there is the slightest impropriety in this request I shall be cheerfully content to lose the interest & the advance also upon the exchange. For I would not have my pecuniary transactions with the Gov^t tarnished with the slightest indelicacy for any imaginable consideration. No person can comprehend or appreciate this feeling more readily than yourself.

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* Thus placing the outfit & Salary on the same foot.

With the highest respect I have the honor to be Sir your most faithful Servant

John Randolph of Roanoke

P. S.

I left my residence to take upon me the duties of my Mission on Wednesday the 9th of June 1830 Mr Clay departed the day before.

To

The President of the United States

~~January 5th 1831~~

June 28th 1830

Philada 3rd July 1830

My dear Sir,

I had this pleasure on the 16th ultimo & then took occasion to apprise your Excellency of my apprehensions, should Wilson, one of the Mail Robbers, become the recipient of Executive Clemency. It is with mortified feelings and deep concern, that I inform you, that all I then foresaw and apprehended, have been but too faithfully realized. Your ancient and bitter enemies, have insidiously operated upon, an over sensative and too ardent part of the community, who reproach you with ingratitude and injustice, in drawing a distinction betwixt a native and an Irishman, by pardoning the one, when, as is contended, there were not one mitigating circumstance that could be plead in extenuation, and executing the other, who morally & physically was the better man — merely, because he was an Irishman!

It is impossible to tell you all that I have felt and suffered for the last three or four days — The reproaches and threatenings of as generous and as brave a Class of Men as breathe the free air of heaven, & as disinterested too — Men who with a solitary exception would have spilt the last drop of their blood for you. I threw myself as became me betwixt you & them — I pledged myself for the purity of your motives and —

and the absence of all partiality. That had you a bias twas Irish— I have told them of the courtesy and hospitality I have experienced under your roof, and at your table, and that I always placed it to the a/c of being an Irishman, somewhat distinguished and respected among my countrymen— Conjured up their former friendships and shewed the danger of deciding too hastily. Thank God no rescue was made, and whatever others may think I am free to say, that no other class of men in this community, feeling as much as the Irish did feel on the day of the Execution, would have so respected the Laws— This your Excellency may think but a negative compliment, yet if you knew as I did know, the extent of their feelings on that occasion, and how easy it would have been for them, to have rescued Porter— the compliment would apply with same force.

The Marshall was much to blame in so early imposing the Pardon— his circulars were ill judged, and done incalculable mischief— Beside the Mail Contractor and the Post Master Genl. are greatly to blame.

This unfortunate business originated with Wood the Keeper of the Penitentiary, who found in Wilson an old Convict and a Protogee. He sprung on Reeside, who values himself much upon influence, and who talked of disclosures to Marcy— then came the Bradfords, as *contemptible* and *hypocritical* a set as you can well immagine, a rotten root of aristocracy, who naturally hates Irishmen & Democracy — with other unprincipled enemies, and hollow hearted friends, who falsified the case, and induced you to an act, that has caused such excitement, as is hardly proper for me to mention in detail. At one time was talked of, with the rescue of Porter — the hanging Barry & the Marshall — Reeside to be the Gallows — the Bradfords the Confessors, and Wood the Executioner — this was one of the projects.

I have now, one most urgent request to make, and which I hope for your own sake, and for the character of the Country you will be pleased to grant — that is, that you will have the goodness to state — the motives, causes and considerations that induced you to draw a distinction betwixt Porter & Wilson, and to disavow, that which I know you can disavow — that *you were not actuated by any national prejudice* — Do this for me. I stand in the very vortex of this most unnatural excitement, and I want something, other than my own assertions and protestations, to rescue ~~it~~ you from so base and ill founded accusations — alike dishonorable to the accused, and the accusers.

Most Respectfully &
Devotedly Your Friend &c.
James Gowen

His Excellency —
The *President* of *the U States*

14579

Private

The President

Brandywine July 4th 1830

To the President of the united States
General Andrew Jackson —

Esteemed and most honoured Sir —

I take on me the liberty of addressing you with a line or two in order to inform you, that on the fourteenth day of last month June I had born to me a Son, and I intend if I dare take the liberty to call him after your name. Mr Joshua Gilpin my employer told me that I had taken such an active part in the Election of — General Jackson that I ought to call my Son after him — I told him I would write to the General first and if his honour Would be so kind to let me know if I dare take that liberty — and if so I should be very glad to commemorate General Jackson I wish Sir to have my Son Baptized as soon as it will please — your honour to write to me.

Sir I will mention to you who I am. I was born in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1798 and emigrated to the United States of — America in 1816 declared my intention and become a citizen of America in 1822 I engaged With Mr Joshua Gilpin in the paper business When I Come to this County and remained with him ever Since I hope Sir you will not be displeased with me in making so bold as to perpetuate to your memory a young Jackson man —

I Remain Sir with the greatest reverence
and Respect Your most Obedient and
humble Servant —

John Thompson

Brandywine near
Wilmington Delaware

14580

To the President of the united
States of America
General Andrew Jackson
near Nashville State of
Tennessee

FREE

WILMN D.
JUL
5

Mr. Jno. Thompson
calls his son after
the President.

Cincinnati 5th July 1830

Dear Gen [illegible]

In accordance with your desire I now take the liberty of reminding you of the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Herrick as United States' attorney for the district of Ohio — In recommending to your notice Robt. T. Lytle for that office I believe I am placing before a young man fully qualified for the office — He once held the office of prosecuting attorney for this City and performed the duty with ability and integrity and would have still held it had his politicks agreed with the City Council elected in the spring of 1828 by a trick of which you may have heard — before the election it was held out that no party principle should be involved but no sooner were they elected than it was trumpeted abroad as an administration triumph and one of their first acts was to dismiss every municipal officer who was known to be favorable to your election — and among others Mr Lytle was a victim — although the Mayor himself an administration man acknowledged the duty had never been more ~~ability~~ ably or faithfully done

As I mentioned to you before Mr Lytle is a popular young man — he has lately been elected Captain of one of
has been in the State legislature by a majority of 1600 votes
our Infantry Companies; and nothing but his youth prevents him being elected to Congress next Election in the room of the present incum[illegible] appointment therefore will I believe meet the [illegible] the district and also of Judge Campbell

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who I have reason to believe is sincerely his friend and would greatly deserve his appointment

As to my good and much esteemed [illegible] Mr. Robert Punshon I can say that the government never had in its employ a man of better principles as a Republican nor of more integrity as a man — He was during both the Canvasses for the Presidency a fearless advocate of true republican principles and an ardent supporter of your cause — and although surrounded by your opponents and attacked at all quarters he fought the battle and continues to do so with equal talent and fidelity to the cause — He has been an assistant to Mr. Burke in the Post office and also in the ministry for several years — his pay is but small and his family large — If therefore Major Barry could place him in a situation in the Post office department — if he had occasion for a secret travelling agent or if a vacancy should occur in any post office sufficiently productive to support his family — he would not only be securing a faithful ~~and~~ talented officer but provide for an honest and persevering adherent to the Republican Cause —

I would here take the liberty of suggesting the great utility to this part of the western Country of having an active and faithful postmaster at [illegible] — who would take the trouble of forwarding the Mail by Steam boat when the stage of water would admit it — great complaints I have heard against the unaccommodating spirit of the post master and of his hostility to your cause not [illegible] after the stationed [illegible] to be a change in that office the appointment of [illegible] whom would be hailed as a valuable one to the people of the whole Miami County — as he would be alive to their interests and convenience in forwarding the Mail by every possible opportunity — For this office or that of sub-agent I do think he is eminently qualified —

I regret much that opportunity did not serve to enable me better to understand what kind of Bank you ~~would~~ think would best answer as a substitute for the present Bank of the U.S.

If consistent with your views you would take the trouble of communicating to me a few hints through Major Donelson or any other friend it might be useful as I have both publicly and privately contended that the Bugbear conjured up by Mr. McDuff, as your plan of a Bank, never entered into your conception; but not knowing your views on the subject exactly I could only say, that it was not your desire to have a Bank created that would be productive of the evils pointed out by that Gentleman and which evils I had reason to believe you attributed to the present institution and therefore desired a change —

It has always appeared to me that you deprecated a Bank that would either give undue influence to the General Government or that could be carried on independent of State sovereignty or of State taxation — that foreign capital should be employed within the U.S. and not contribute toward the national burthens or that foreigners [illegible] jurisdiction of the United States should enjoy not [illegible] of American industry but have a degree of influence always consequent to [illegible] might some day be prejudicial to the public interest [illegible] Bank it is generally admitted at the present — not to touch upon the question of Constitutionality its expediency becomes questionable —

That a Bank or exchequer is necessary for the manage=ment of the National funds both as to collection and disburse=ment I do not doubt — Nor do I doubt the practicability of erecting ~~[illegible]~~ institution adequate to these purposes without any of the inconveniences above hinted at —

So far as I can form a judgment on the subject a Bank or National exchequer should not be a Bank of discount the Banking or dealing in money should be left to private individuals — For the purpose of having a convenient circulating medium paper might be issued in the payment of the officers of the Government, contracts &c &c — this paper should not be in notes for less than $20 — and should be confined to the amount of the annual expenditure of the Government so that no more should be afloat than could be redeemed in one year — and if received in payment of taxes imposts and for public lands there would be perhaps no necessity for providing for its redemption in specie or that at most one third being provided for would answer —

If it would be found necessary to establish branches throughout the Union for the purpose of collecting and disbursing — perhaps an arrangement might be made for [illegible] convenience of traders that drafts or treasury notes might be [illegible] — the [illegible] ferring it, in payment not to exceed the mere expense of transit

These are confessedly but very crude ideas on the subject but as the discussion is now all important to the nation I am anxious to have light thrown on it, at the same time I feel timerous to embark in it without having some idea of what has occurred to you on the subject — ~~[illegible]~~ lest my notions might conflict with those who better understand ~~or~~ who better digested it —

~~[illegible]~~ I have since my arrival at home attentively perused the document sent on by Major Lewis — there most evidently has been a deep laid plot to destroy the character of a virtuous and deserving individual — it really shocking to humanity — but it cannot have the desired effect — the slander defeats itself — no man of common sense can believe the tale as it is related — it carries falsehood on its face — none but the most abandoned of wretches could attribute such conduct to any human being born and educated in a civilized & christian country — It would be really necessary to have it known as related to have it stamped with ignominy and falsehood — I am determined however to let it rest till the slanderers has come out with their hints and innuendoes — and then I shall challenge them to produce their authority if silent I will brand as calumniators and if they should go into detail I am then fortified with such evidence as will confute and consign them to the infamy of slanderers and [illegible]yers of character —

The Ma[illegible] arrived and is the Calumniator means

14584

to make an attack it will either be on announcing his arrival or [illegible] on his departure — I shall therefore be on the watch and act accordingly —

You may observe by the papers that the [illegible] have been endeavouring to detract from the public expressions of approbation of your Executive conduct and to have it believed at a distance that you have lost the confidence of the people of the west — But my dear Sir you may rest assured that they fail in every attempt — and that so far from losing old friends you have found many new ones —

With my best respects to the ladies and Major Donelson

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedt servt

Moses Dawson

The President of the United States

Before sealing this letter I have heard from Mr Burke that a letter from the P. M. of Columbus states that your visit has made from 30 to 50 converts there and that the Union spirit pervades the Northern part of the State

1830

Mr Moses Dawson
recommending Mr
Lytle to fill the
vacancy occasioned
by the resignation
of Mr Herrick as
Atto for the District
of Ohio - d on the
Back -
answered 17th
July 1830 —

19

Philadelphia July 7. 1830.

Dear Sir:

When I parted with you at Washington, I calculated on reaching Nashville before you; but in consequence of a severe attack of fever, which has confined me for the last three weeks, I am still here. I am now fast recovering, and hope in a few days to be able to set out for home, though I shall not start until my physicians say that I can travel in safety.

I understand that the chiefs of the four tribes of Indians are to meet you some time in August at Nashville – I hope that they may do so, and that you may be able to persuade them to remove west of the Mississippi. I have heard much said on the subject, and as you know a diversity of opinion prevails. Should you be able to have the law executed on any thing like reasonable terms, all will be well; but should it require a large expenditure of money, it will be a subject upon which opposition will never cease to harp. If I can render you any aid in this business when I return it shall be most cheerfully given.

You have doubtless heard of the excitement among the Irish in this city in consequence of the execution of Porter, and the pardon of Wilson. The fever is gradually abating, and the circumstances, except among a few of the Irish will shortly be forgotten.

Mr. Van Buren left here this morning for New

14586

York in good health.

Hoping to see you shortly, I am dear Sir,

Most Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

Wm Carroll

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson,

Nashville,

Tennessee.

14587

in good health
Hoping to see you shortly I am dear Sir

Most Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

PHIL
7
JUL

Free

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Prest. of the U. States,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

1830. Carroll
Indians 5-

Copy

Boston July 9th 1830

dear Sir

I have recently received a communication from Mr Prince of Marblehead on the subject of Light Houses & buoys. Mr Prince was for several years a Ship Master, and as one speaking from experience I think his views entitled to great respect. For several years he represented his district in the State Senate, and always I believe opposed the ceding of Land for Light Houses. I enclose you a report on this subject made to the Senate of this State in 1826, by a committee, of which Mr Prince was one, and also the communication above referred to.

I am fully of opinion, that some of the present Light Houses on our coast, ought to be discontinued; particularly, Chatham lights & the Harbour light at Nantucket. Chatham Lights were originally erected as Harbour lights but the entrance to the Harbour is filled up and is now three miles distant from the entrance, where the lights were erected, and the Light at Monomoy point, about six miles distant from Chatham, on a point of Sand made out since the Chatham lights were erected, answers all the purpose of a Sea light, and to guide the vessels over the Shoals, and coming from the direction of the Vineyard Sound. Nantucket Harbour light is just as needless as would be a light house at the battery in the city of New York.

Some of the appropriations made by the Government for improving harbours &c are equally useless. That for clearing the Harbour of Nantucket for instance. The resources of the nation might be exhausted in attempts to keep that harbour free from the Sand. One heavy Storm would fill in more than would be excavated for Months. It would be about as feasible to attempt to bail the Ocean dry. The appropriation of Ten Thousand dollars for a breakwater at Bass river, if applied, will be so much money wasted, as effectually wasted, as are the \$3500, which were appropriated by the Govt to cultivate the beach Grass on the barren sands of Provincetown point. It would be beneficial to the nation if these matters were better understood in Congress—

I am &c

Hon. S. D. Ingham }

(Signed) David Henshaw

14588-9

Washington 10 July 1830

My Dear Sir

Since your departure from Washington I visited Philadelphia and remained there a few days with my family and had the happiness to find my son Armistead much improved in his health and recovering slowly, though in the opinion of the Doctors certainly.

As you requested I delivered the pardon for the Mail robber Wilson to the District Attorney Mr Dallas, and ~~made it known to~~ informed the Marshall. Upon consultation it was thought best to let it be known a short time before the day fixed for the execution. It appears that Clergymen of different sects had visited the two prisoners since sentence was pronounced upon them, the Presbyterians attended Wilson, the Episcopalians Porter. As soon as it was known that the executive clemency was extended to one and not

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to the other, it produced an effect upon the minds of the clergymen who had attended Porter, and it was insinuated artfully with a view to create excitement, that Wilson was saved by the influence of the Presbyterians & Dr. Ely was censured, and as Col. Armstrong informs me since I left that City, has found it necessary to disclaim from the pulpit any participation in the efforts that led to the pardon. It was also ~~industriously~~ intimated that the pardon was in blank with power to myself to insert the name of one or both culprits, and that I had been operated upon to discriminate after my arrival at Pha. This utterly ridiculous notion was so far accredited as to cause several intelligent gentlemen to call and make enquiry of me. Mr Reeside was spoiled violently for the part he had taken. The Irish portion of the population were particularly excited and their indignation greatly aroused because a distinction had been made in favor of a native born citizen in preference to an Irishman. To these causes of excitement were added many falsehoods in relation to the character and conduct of the criminals. representing Porter as an innocent young foreigner taken in by Wilson an old & practiced offender. Your political enemies as was to be expected used these weapons, but the excitement would have been checked in the commencement if friends had been firm & faithful. Political men who ought to have acted promptly in informing the public, and removing prejudices, stood ~~aloof~~ aloof, thinking more of their popularity their duty as citizens. There were several who were prompt and active in disabusing the public mind, and allaying the ferment, amongst others were Mr Dallas, Ireland, the Marshall & Mr Reside. Some timid friends who had just passed through the Market House & heard the threats ~~against~~ of the Irish Butchers against Reside, informed him of it and urged him to leave the City until the ferment subsided. Instead of listening to their counsels, he immediately went in amongst the Butchers, talked to the leading men of them, and succeeded in satisfying the most intelligent & reflecting that the discrimination ~~between~~ made in favor of Wilson was just, and that under existing circumstances, to have declined pardoning him would not only have been unjust but cruel. In addition to the circumstances made known to you here, I ascertained to my satisfaction that not only did Wilsons confessions lead to the detection of Porter and to the ultimate conviction of both, but that these confessions had been elicited by assurances to Wilson that they should not be used against him, which promises were denied at the trial. The Irish catholics were much aroused at first, but they are becoming indifferent about it, since it is ascertained that Porter was a Protestant and an Orange-man. After you left there many more Petitions came in for Wilson, and amongst others as Mr Reside informs me, are seven of the Jury who sat upon the trial of Wilson. Mr Reside will be here in a day or two, and I have thought it will be proper, to give to the public a concise statement of facts, that distinguish the case of Wilson & operated to mitigate his punishment. I have been thus tedious supposing it would be agreeable to you to know the circumstances connected with the excitement in Philadelphia, which although considerable, has been much magnified, both by pretended friends & foes. I have observed the tone of the public prints of that city, and am reluctantly led to the conclusion. that although there are several papers friendly to the Administration ~~in that city~~ yet not one of them did their duty with becoming candour & firmness. All things as far as I am informed go on well here. I see Dr Randolph very frequently, he appears very attentive to his public duties, & prudent and discreet in the discharge of them. Majr Lewis & Miss Maryann

— have gone to the North, they were both in very good health when they left — Washington. I had like to have forgotten to mention that I have recd a letter from Genl John Adair, recommending his son in law Colo T. B. Monroe as the successor of Colo J. Speed Smith in case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney for the District of Kentucky, I know Colo Monroe to be well qualified for the station. In his letter General Adair remarks, that your course upon the subject of internal improvements is the correct one, that it is the only one that will preserve the Union, that a perseverance in it will be successful and entitle you to the gratitude of the nation. Genl McAfee writes to me, that Genl

Adair upon all suitable occasions, vindicates your course, and sustains the grounds assumed in your Veto.

I beg to be presented to Majr. Donelson & the ladies of your family.

I am with very high
regard very truly
your friend
& ob. St.
W. T. Barry

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.
Tennessee

July - 12th 1830

Col J. A. Hamilton
answered July 12
th. 1830 - 2 letters
enclosed for his
report

President
The United States
Nashville

14594

New Orleans 13 July 1830

Dear Sir

I wrote you a few lines by my friend Mr Nicholson, which I trust got safe to hand. — In a conversation with Mr Gordon this morning, he told me he had an intention of resigning his Collectorship, but that he should give me timely notice before he did so, to afford me an opportunity of going on, or writing to you on the subject. I have therefore taken the liberty of mentioning it to you under the impression that there will be other applicants, as the report of Mr Gordon's intention has become very general in the City. —

I can say to you with confidence that no ones appointment to that Office wo'd be more generally approv'd by the Merchants of New Orleans than my own, indeed I am assured that I am general spoken of with approbation when the report of Mr Gordons resignation is brought forward. —

You doubtless will have experienced much satisfaction in meeting with your friends and neighbours at the Hermitage, and I trust that you will be benefited by the trip —

You will please present me with respects to Mr Donaldson & family & should your time permit, it will afford me great satisfaction to hear from you before your departure for Washington. —

I am sorry to say that the late Elections in our State has not gone as the friends of the Administration could have wished. —

I am
Dear Sir
with great regard & Esteem
Your Mo Obt Servt

Jos Saul

Gen. A Jackson

ORL.
JUL
13

FREE

The President of the United
States now at the Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

Captt. Sacel
N. O. applies
for Collectors
office if Gordon
resigns — note
this —

N.Y. July 13th 1830

My dear Sir.

I enclose to you a slip from the Even Post containing *Leopolds* letter abdicating the Crown of Greece with Lord Aberdeens remarks upon the subject in the House of Lords. I believe this is an event in which the Peace of Europe is involved. Russia has probably induced the Greek Senate to take the Course resorted *to* by Leopold in order by acting upon his *feeble* character to deter him from taking the place

14597

other motives are attributed to him connected with the demise of the King but I think these remarks and ~~inconsistent~~ unwarranted -

Two questions now arise 1st will Greece submit to have a King chosen for her 2d. will the 3 powers agree upon any other man war, war, war, will follow. - To have establish:ed a new Kingdom & to have ~~&~~ selected a Prince for that Kingdom Peaceably would have been more wise & brave=quely ~~[illegible]~~ than the Kings of the Earth are wont to be

we live in a remarkable

age This would be too great a wonder
to be anticipated.

I have a letter from Mr Lane of the
27 May He is desponding The
act of Congress may do for him what
nothing else can do.

Rhind writes under date of the
26 April & says he has concluded
a Treaty

Lewis & his daughter are with
me The latter will go to the Springs
with my family – Mr Breese is
here & in health – Miss Adelaide
Higgins is to be married tomorrow

Do me the favor to remember me
kindly to Mr & Mrs Donaldson &
Miss Easton & to believe me

to remain with the truest attachment

your friend & servt

James A Hamilton

The President

of the United States

Nashville.

Cincinnati July 14th 1830

My dear Uncle. As I may not have it in my power to see you again. I cannot permit myself to refrain from addressing you whilst in Tennessee —

~~If~~ I have to select a place for future residence I would wish to consult you on that subject. I have given up the idea of settling at this place. — I am strongly inclined myself to settle in Missouri near St. Louis. My business will call me to Attakapas for some time. And I have now some idea of establishing a trading House at Franklin in Attakapas, I think I could beneficially employ a portion of my small capital in that way, and besides be of service to my poor brother John. I would purchase a small farm on the Mississippi near St Louis and every thing I would raise, I could send

4599

in the establishment below I mean to confine the business mostly to the Produce line —

I think Missouri ~~trade~~ presents a fine field for enterprise, and my impression is, that I could not place my children in a more favorable position. —

I hope I shall again see you, If it be possible I will go over to Nashville in August. I wish to be remembered to all my dear friends. And May God protect you my dear Sir And continue you as long as you can be useful to yourself or your Country. —

Your Sincere friend

Donelson Caffery

P.S.
I am told there will be no falling off in this State, indeed an accession of strength may be expected —
D.C

#6121
Volume 43

CINCINNATI O.
JUL 15

Free

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States
Hermitage near Nashville
Tennessee.

Donelson Caffery
Cincinnati

Washington 17 July 1830

My dear Sir

It appears from various letters &c from the members of Congress from Maine that Leonard Jarvis has resigned the office of Collector of Passamaquoddy — Mr Anderson says he has seen a letter from Jarvis addressed to the Editor of the Eastern Argus, Genl Ripley says he has seen a letter from Jarvis to the same effect informing him that he had sent on his resignation to Washington, & the Mr [illegible] M.C. from Maine expects the same I am persuaded therefore that there can be no doubt of his resignation having been sent altho I have not received it — The office is one of considerable importance and it is desirable to have it filled as soon as may be practicable

J. Staniford Trinland — a commission

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in blank. I think you expressed the opinion that James W. Ripley was now your choice his having been a member of Congress could no longer be an objection to him seeing that Mr Farris was appointed when he resigned. I am persuaded that you cannot select a more worthy or fit man.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr Burnham on the subject of L. Houses and Boats which will give a slight glimpse of the [illegible] of [illegible] of the Light House bill. It is no doubt [illegible] and not [illegible] such cases. The letter he encloses is full of interesting facts, the old Captain says "I was almost discouraged and resolved to [illegible] thousands on thousands of dollars again voted away for this ill fated purpose but I do not know when I was more agreeably surprised than when I first read the

paper that the President had retained the
Land Bill my only fear was that
the President he might afterwards be
persuaded to sign it!— there is nothing
to fear from the effect of this mea-
sure on the Atlantic —
I hope this will find you in health
and in the more substantial enjoy-
ment of the comforts of domestic
life than is practicable to those in
public stations where the theatre
of action ~~in~~ my children have
been quite sick as public
affairs go on so far as I know
my uncle, Mr Barry has informed
you of the scene in Philad.a — but
for the great good sense and prudence
aided by the advice of the Board
of the Governor, there would have
been a town meeting the result
of which under the excitement which
existed and the diabolical advice
that kept it in motion, none
could have foreseen —

The new Law in relation to the Customs gives some trouble, but the N. York custom House gives much more extension than its letter and extends to every man who obstructs the slightest disturbance of his convenience or interest coupled with objections to the most obvious improvements, the consequence is ~~that~~ the work goes on slowly and I am sorry to add rather reluctantly — but it will get in order in time —

accept my best respects

Your Obt

Servt

The President U.S.

S D Ingham

(Private) To Moses Dawson ?

Hermitage July 17th 1830

My Dear Sir

yours of the 3rd instant reached me some days since, but such was my situation, that I could not answer it until now.

On my arrival here I was met by a letter from the Secretary of State, informing me of the resignation of Mr Herrick, inclosing me strong, numerous, & respectable recommendations for Mr Wm. H. Swayne, with a blank commission to be filled up if ——. I have given the subject a full consideration, and notwithstanding the respectable recommendations of Mr Swayne

14603

Tennessee &
with two members of Congress at
its head, I should have selected
Mr Lytle, but in doing so
it would have violated the
rule we have adopted to take
but one of a family into office
at a time. Having appointed
Genl Lytle surveyor Genl
we could not consistently with
this [illegible] rule, fill
this vacancy by Mr Lytle who
you have represented, & who,
I have no doubt would have
discharged the duties in the
[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
to the [illegible] Nashville [illegible]
I have not time to go into
the general question at present
can only observe, that my own

[illegible] that it should be [illegible]
opinion [illegible]

[illegible] power in [illegible]

[illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible] it would be sought [illegible]

[illegible] by the [illegible]

[illegible] that a [illegible] would

have. But if [illegible]

of [illegible] which it is, I make

a part of the revenue, I suppose

its distribution or part [illegible]

annually to the nation, the profits

of which would then ensure to

14604

the whole people, instead, [illegible]
[illegible] to a few individ-
-uals, who are looking upon
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] left to the
[illegible] of the enemy. The Bank
-[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the present
[illegible] then [illegible] of the constitu-
-tional objections to the princi-
-ple & all the profits accruing
[illegible] [illegible] be disposed
of [illegible] other [illegible] for the bene-
-fit of the nation [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
about to close.

[illegible] respect
yours [illegible]
A. J.

Head Quarters 7 Infy

Cantonement Gibson 18th Sept 1833.

Dear Sir

I have this moment returned from a Cherokee council now in Session on the Illinois, and regard it a duty to advise your Excellency that this Nation is much excited in consequence of the murder of one of their People of late in Pope County by a man of the name of Smith and their having been informed that he will probably escape without a trial, add to this they state that subsequent to the murder of the Cherokee by Smith their People have been threatened and treated with much rudeness when in search of their horses or Cattle and that they are now afraid to search for them unless such protection is given as will enable them to do so without the risk of further difficulties with our Citizens. I informed them that in the event of your approval I would send an officer with a detachment of Troops.

14605

with instructions to have the Cattle and horses
claimed by the Cherokees collected and brought
out of the Territory and to give notice in
each neighbourhood before the ~~[illegible]~~ animals were
removed so as to furnish a full opportunity
to our Citizens to prevent the Cherokees from
taking horses or Cattle not belonging to them
should they be disposed to do so, this mode
of terminating the difficulties complained
of although it might be best calculated
to secure Justice to all concerned might
be complained of by our Citizens and it
would possibly answer the same purpose if
three or four of the most respectable Citizens
of each County were requested by your Excellency
to protect the Cherokees when in search of
their Horses and Cattle and that some early
periods be named when they should
attend and complete this object.

The Chiefs are very desi-
rous that some measure calculated to
afford their people security and justice

would be taken immediately and I will therefore
be very thankful to you for a reply to this
communication with as little delay as
possible and that you will inform
me of the names of those you require to
preserve order and do Justice during when
the Cherokees visit the Territory for their
property should you judge such a course
most advisable. I have the honor to be
Sir very Respectfully
Yo. obt. St.

His Excellency M. Arbuckle
Mr. Pope
Gov. Arkansas Col. 7th Inf. Comdg.
Territory Little Rock

14606

July 19th 1830.

I have perused the note of Judge Berrien to your (Major Eaton) of the 18th of June and August, as he has refered to an interview with the President, that I be permitted to give a plain statement, that you might understand (or if for publication) the public might understand it. Just then I have to state, a fact without fear of con:tradiction that no member of Congress or any one was authorised to say that Judge Berrien, Mr Ingham & Branch, must with their families associate with Major Eaton or they should be removed, & Judge Berrien on the interview I had with him Mr Ingham & Branch were well advised of this by me & to them I entered my protest against any such interference. The Judge ought to have stated, for he well knew the fact, that various members of Congress, had communicated it to me, that there was a combination entered into with a foreign Lady with these Gentlemen & families to drive Major Eaton & family out of society & had attached to me if I would [illegible] such indignity to myself & the [illegible] Major Eaton into my Cabinet [illegible] which after [illegible] I said not believe that I merely would [illegible] these Gentlemen would act such a dishonorable part however come into my Cabinet with the greatest harmony. but if I found

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them capable of such dishonorable conduct
as combining together with this foreign
body for such unworthy purpose I would
promptly remove them from my
Cabinet. I was informed that the plan
was then, the foreign body was to make a
party & invite all the heads of Departments
& families but Major Eaton. that Mr Ingham
was to follow, Branch & Berrien.
I was informed by members of Congress
that the combination had there been
carried into effect, & again appealed to
me, was doing to submit to such in:
:dignity - I appealed them I would not [illegible]
sent for Mr Ingham Govr Branch &
judge Berrien, to have an interview
with them - they came - I faithfully de:
tailed the facts above communicated to
me, and wish to be informed whether they
had entered into the combination to in:
:sult me - that if they had the indignity
was offered to me attached to Major Eaton
that they well knew I had selected Major
Eaton to become a member of my
Cabinet & he had selected [illegible] guilty [illegible]
absent, that they all had come in without
any objection, and such a combination
to drive him out of society was an insult

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to me which I would not suffer. They all declared they had no intention of the kind & would be the last to do any act with a view to the injury of Major Eaton & his family or to [illegible] them in society. To which I replied, that I had too high regard for them to doubt these words, but the prediction had gone forth & the event having occurred as predicted, it gone forth to the world & the members of Congress as intended & its evil effects were as great as tho it had been so intended, & to prevent the like again & to promote harmony it might be well that these parties might be given in a way not to produce such effect upon society as the it was intended — that I had brought Major Eaton into the Cabinet & I would part with every member in it before I would him and I was determined to have harmony in my Cabinet or I would remove those that produced the want of it, and if there were any that could not harmonise with Major Eaton they had better withdraw — here Mr Ingham remarked that he could not interfere or controle his wife in her associates in society— I assured him I would be the last man in society that attempt to interfere in such matters— that it was the right of all to select their society, but all I wanted was harmony in my Cabinet, that he & all others might rest assured hereafter I never would part with Major Eaton nor should he be drove out of my Cabinet by any combination that could be formed for that purpose, that I would remove the others— again it was suggested by the gentlemen & repeated that they would be the last men who would do any act with a design or knowledge that it would injure Major Eaton or his family— here the matter was left— How far they have acted agreable to this pledge the people will judge—

Philad.a July 20 1830

Dollars 358 $\frac{12}{100}$

Cashier of the office of the Bank United States, City of Washington — Pay to the order of Mr Henry Ward, Three hundred and fifty eight dollars, and twelve Cents

W. B. Lewis
Atto in fact Andw. Jackson

14609

B. U. S. ✓

Henry Mand

Credit Bank U. S.
J. Cowperthwait
2d Cashr

Washington 25 July 1830

My dear Sir,

I omitted to mention when I last wrote that the Marshal of Tennessee has not been able to account for the money advanced to him, and according to the rule adopted last year of which notice was given by a circular, no further advance could be made until the accounts of the previous term were settled and the money accounted for, — the balance in the hands of Mr Purdy at the last settlement as reported by the accounting officers was $1979 to which may be added a further remittance of $500 asked for to pay rent for the Court-House and some jail fees, — the balance in his hands is estimated to be ample for the expenses of the longest terms of the Court, — I mention this that you may be fully apprized of the facts, should it happen, which I hope may not be the case, that Mr Purdy is not able to meet the expenses of the approaching

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term, and that you may not be
annoyed, without Money in the cause ~~by~~ the complaints of Jurors &
Witnesses &c. which are to be expected
whenever they are not punctually paid.
Mr Brady is fully aware, if he has rec'd
my letters, of the reason why no more
money was sent to him —
We have had extremely warm weather for
the last 2 weeks, you very fortunately
escaped it on your journey: it has proved
fatal to very many of the poor fellows
on the Canal, there have died in the
neighbourhood of Georgetown as many as
6 of a day ~~for~~ besides several others in
other pursuits — The new minister of France
has been here some days, — the public
business goes on very quietly, I am not aware
of any thing that has required your presence
since you left us, altho we should be
very glad of your return. I trust you
will not think of it untill there is
some appearance of cooler weather. — The
opposition are certainly preparing for a more
violent contest than ever the last. Their
pens are all dipped in Gall, and no

effort will be left untried to carry the war as Mr Clay says into "every hamlet". The [illegible] have indicated Mr Southard as the candidate for the Vice Presidency on Mr Clay's ticket. ——

My family is still in the country on account of the health of our youngest which is still very precarious —

accept the expression of my very best
respects & believe me
sincerely yours
&c
Jo. R. Tyson

The President U.S.

England

re. money unaccounted
for by
the Marshall
of Tennessee
1830

Head of Pigeon Roost 27th July 1830

Sir We the citizens of Georgia who are engaged in the gold digging business in the Cherokee Nation beg leave to make the following communication (to wit) We are well awar that it is wrong for us to intrude upon the rights of Georgia by digging for gold upon her unappropriated & unsurveyed lands, as we have been doing for some time past & that we of right ought to be stoped Therefore at the time you visited us, in June last (at your request) we abandoned our Searches for gold in the nation and returned to our homes But finding that your reasonable request and the exertions of Capt Brady had not induced the citizens of other States to abandon their Searches we again returned to the nation And our excuse for thus acting may be found in this That we believe the Soil of the nation and the minerals therein contained properly belong to Georgia and that we have a prospection interest in the Same, and that we are more excusable than the citizens from other States or the people of the nation Therefore we thought while others were grasping after the wealth of our State that we would strive for a part — But Sir notwithstanding all this, we are now willing to abandon our Searches for gold again, provided all other persons are Compelled to do so — But let it be distinctly understood that if effective means are not adopted to restrain & prohibit all other persons from digging that we will again return with the full determination of being the last to quit the mines upon any by the Secretary and forwarded to Col. Hugh Montgomery.

B. L. Goodman
Chairman

Wm H. Guthright Secy

Col Hugh Montgomery
Gold Region
Georgia

New York July 29th 1830

My dear Sir.

I learned with very great pleasure from your letter of the 12th ~~Inst~~ received on the 27th Inst, that you was in good health at home where all things were found by you in good order — I could well conceive from what I had before observed on a former & some what different occasion that you would be harrassed by the Crowds of persons who would interrupt

you

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passage home —.

I have for some days past con:templated writing to you in relation to our affairs as connected with ~~these~~ events and opinions abroad but I have been prevented from doing so by ~~the~~ my continued engagements in Court which have only ceased to day

An English Newspaper If I can obtain it (containing a discussion of our ~~intention~~ Policy in intending to obtain the Texas) will accompany this letter and as soon as I have leasure I will do myself the pleasure to communicate to you the views which this discussion has presented to my mind –

I forwarded to Mr Van Buren yesterday a letter from Constantinople in which Mr Rhind informed him that he had signed a Treaty with the Porte thus putting the last hand to this business

From a letter I have received from Mr McLane I have reason to fear unless the late act of Congress in relation to our navigation with the Colonies shall work a change with the English

14617

Ministry that he will not be successful — Much is to be hoped from that act —

Duff Green has published the first Branch of the Criticism on Mc Duffies Bank Puff & since that has filled his papers with the Report itself

Among the Changes required at washington It is indispensably necessary that the administration should change its officia organ — The announcement of this Treaty with the Turk ough to be made in a manner which would give your administra=:tion the credit it deserves by embracing your success & the means you have employed with the means & success=:ful efforts of your Predecessor & yet I venture to say the General will scarcely an=nounce the fact -

In the hope of writing to you again in a few days I close

14618

Office of Bank U. States, } July 30th 1830
Washington, }

PAY to Mr Trist — — **or bearer,**

Three hundred — — **dollars,** 00/100

300 **DOLLS.** 00/100

W B Lewis
atto. for Andrew Jackson

14620

this hasty letter by wishing you all health & happiness

Your sincere friend

James A Hamilton

The President
of the United States
Nashville

The President
of the United States
Nashville

J. A. Hamilton

Dear General, Nashville, July 31st 1830—

During this week, I have been anxious to hear of your
return from Franklin, that I might go to the Hermitage
and see you— On yesterday I heard of your return
and prepared to set out, but am disappointed, it
is out of my power to do so—

I wished among other things to communicate to you all the
intelligence I have received respecting the effects of the Veto
to the Maysville road Bill— I find, that in New Ham=
=pshire & Maine, the strength of the Administration is in=
=creased by it— In Pennsylvania it has done no harm
In New York it has given strength— In Ohio & Kentucky, no
satisfactory opinion can be formed— In Maryland, it
has operated both ways— On the Eastern shore, the
effects are beneficial, not so in the Western parts—
Taking the whole South, there is scarcely any opposition
to it— The result of the matter in my mind is, that altho
your friends may not be numerically increased,
their attachment is now of a stronger texture formerly
it consisted in a degree in an affection for the man
and an admiration of his character & public services
and confidence in his virtues— Now is added, an adhe=
=rence to political republican principles; the former
are very good recommendations to get a man
into office, the latter the safest reliance for
him when in— If your friends can only be kept
from differences among themselves, so as not to give fresh
hopes to the opposition, I am persuaded nothing
is to be feared and no opponent will present
himself at the next election— To my certain know=
=ledge, the calculation of your enemies is in a seeming
among your friends, and the least appearance
of that will give them courage; at present they
are perfectly at fault, and cannot tell what to
do— Since I had any conversation with you— I have
reflected very much upon the political condition
and prospects of our Country and I verily believe
that the present contest for principle is to decide

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for many years to come the fate of our Institutions; If the Government can be brought back to its true principles all is well — If not we are on the high way to ruin. your reelection, I do not consider a matter of any consequence to you personally — but it is of deep concern to the Country, and the principles you advocate —

I am anxious to learn what is doing in the way of negociation with the Indians, but shall see Mr Eaton on Monday at the Franklin Circuit Court — and shall then learn what may be proper to be known — I shall be to see you so soon as I can return from Franklin and If I can be of any service to you, will return at any time —

I have looked closely into the proceedings at the public dinners &c and can discover no signs of an opposing Candidate from among your late supporters — In Charlestown (S C) all seem to wish your reelection —

I am told Genl Coffee is with you, give him my best respects, and shew him this letter —

yr friend

Felix Grundy

P S — I have seen Jackson and conversed with him on the subject of Internal improvements — and what should be his course in future — I think he will do right that is, he will not surrender his old opinions but will not agree to harass the Executive of his choice with Bills which cannot be signed — this is all that need be asked of him — and I hope he will do so — he became very sick while I was at Winchester, which prevented me from another conversation —

Yr

Private

Genl. A Jackson
President of U States
Hermitage

F. Grundy

Hermitage July 31st 1830

My D. Sir

yours of the 17th instant, with its inclosing ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by young~~ the resignation of Leonard ~~Br~~ Jarvis, of the office of Collector of Passamoquoddy. I hasten to inclose you a com~~mission~~ for James W. Ripley to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation ~~of the~~ Jarvis, which you will please forward as early as possible to Mr Ripley.

I have read Mr Henshaw's letter on the subject of the Light Houses, & shoals, with attention. It affords a good ~~comment~~ comment on the loose legislation of Congress, and ~~convinces~~ convinces me of the propriety of withholding my approval from the Light House bill as presented to me.

I regret to hear that ~~[illegible]~~ the new law in relation to the customs gave trouble ~~[illegible]~~ in N.Y.

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should give here, I hope the custom
[illegible] officers or not ordering or creating
difficulties, should this be, there are
remedies.

Before ~~the~~ receipt of yours I was fully
advised by letters from Mr [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ of the excitement at Philadelphia of Wilson-
~~to be~~ created on the pardon.
I am well advised that Mr Gowen and ~~[illegible]~~ deputy attorney
Mr Collos acted well their part, whilst
others from whom very ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ was ex-
pected in the execution of the law, ~~on~~
keeping down improper excitement,
was silent if not secretly creating the
~~tumult~~ ~~these~~ excitements produced
for political effect, without any just
ground to ~~sustain~~ ~~it~~, they will always recoil
upon the heads of their ~~authors~~ ~~[illegible]~~
I feel justified on every principle
of justice ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ forth ~~in~~ [illegible] of to
~~the~~ various petitions in favour of the
pardon of ~~[illegible]~~ Wilson, ~~I was~~ it now to do, but to know

~~ledge~~ of ~~all~~ the excitement that has been
excited, I would ~~[illegible]~~ pardon him, re=
=gardless of the consequences - This execu=
=tion, because ~~two~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~not being~~ un=
=fairly ~~based on~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~whom~~ our executive
instead of one, the one ~~[illegible]~~ younger, his confession
clemency ~~was extended~~ ~~that it should~~
~~[illegible]~~ on a promise ~~[illegible]~~ being contrary
~~be~~ he ~~was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ his own confession ~~of the~~ upon
to this, ~~when~~ convicted ~~of~~ for the Government
justice, ~~—~~ dignity of
required that he should not be ~~punished~~ executed
to death on his own confession ~~thus~~ ~~of~~
his life was spared - the other in old
offender - who had confessed the com
=mission of two of the most cruel & cold
& this for base lucre -
blooded murders ever committed - the
frequency of crime requires some exam
=ple, & ~~Porter~~ presented a fit subject
& the law was permitted to take its
~~course~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & there any course here
for excitement - still much has
soon
been made out of it but it will be ~~[illegible]~~
~~with~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of the bad
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to

14625

health of your children but hope they
are recovered & that you & your family
enjoy health – mine has been of the
[illegible] from by [illegible]
checkered ~~kind~~ those I am in hopes
condition & my son [illegible] better & [illegible]
Donelson & his lady & Mrs Easton are
[illegible] & [illegible] all send respects to
you & your lady & family. to whom
present me respectfully and believe
me yr most obt servt

A. J.

The Honble
Saml D. Ingham
Sec. of Treasury

P.S.
I am waiting in daily expectation
of hearing from the Indians – should
the agents of the opposition prevail in
preventing them from coming in
we have prepared ~~[illegible]~~
an address assuring them that the
Executive will now leave them to
themselves ~~[illegible]~~
that the Executive has made his last offer [illegible]

1830? [July, 1830]

My Dear Sir

I have recd your esteemed favour of the 9th and am happy to learn that you have arrived safely among your old friends. I have written to Mr Biddle on the subject of the accidents which happen to steam boats and have also opened a correspondence with persons in England & France — There is now a great effort making among the practical & scientific men of the old & new world to discover the immediate causes of and the best means of preventing these calamitous accidents and I have much confidence that something will be elicited which may lead to an efficient remedy. I shall spare no exertion to accomplish it. I do not despair of restoring the Custom House of N. York to the confidence of the country altho it is very difficult to conquer long habits, —

You will have seen Mr Peels Speech in the British Parliament declaring on the authority of Mr McLane whom he eulogises "as a very honorable man" that the U.S. Govt had no views to an extension of the territory into Mexico — This may all be a finesse of Mr Peels; but it is of course worthy of notice here — — The prospect of the revenue is not quite so flattering as in the corresponding period of last year, but the returns of the first quarter of the year are now all in, and we shall soon be able to ascertain the prospect with more certainty when I will advise you of the result — I am sorry to learn that our new Register & Receiver have spent between 70 and 80 of the certificates on the Spanish British grants — Mr Graham is about some what better to day & we have some hope of being able to get him home again — Gov. Branch returned to day with his daughter, his family have been quite sick in his absence both Mrs B. and the children, they are now better, I have heard nothing lately from the Philad excitement it is of course subsiding. The veto will I am sure be sustained in all the Atlantic States — The

opportunities do not even make a
point of it out of Maryland,
if they had no other ground to hope
in Massachusetts & Connecticut, this w^d
fail them even there —
The movements in Charlestown have
evaporated, Mr Cheves' speech is certainly
the most mischievous that I have
seen. Hamilton's has not yet come
to hand — his said to be fiery, but
there is nothing in all this to intimidate
the Gov^t and it is most to be
regretted as affording the example
of good men for future meetings
to be devised by wicked ones
accept my best respects and earnest
wishes for your health & happiness
and believe me very sincerely
Yours
Aff^t
T. B. Tyssen

Letters to day say that Genl Boyd is
not dead tho very ill of an Apoplexy.

14627

(Copy) August 1st 1830

My Dr Sir

I have recd. yours without date acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 9th ulto.

I am happy to learn that the Scientific men of our day, have turned their attention to discover the course of, & ~~discover~~ find out a preventative against the calamities arising from the bursting of the boilers of Steam Boats - I hope it can be remedied, and Mr Neville will be able to afford you important information on this interesting subject, and that you may be able to lay before Congress such information as will lead to an efficient remedy.

I am happy to learn that you will have it in your power to restore the Custom House ~~the conf~~ to the ~~customs~~ to the confidence of the country - but regret that our revenue is falling off a little we must meet this deficit by economy, we must pay the national debt and apply the whole amount applicable

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to its payment, I wish you to have your eyes constantly fixed upon this subject.

I am awaiting the movement of the Indians - their grand & last council is to be held on the 16th instant, when we will be informed whether they chiefs will meet us or not, the moment I am informed they will not, we ~~I~~ will set out on ~~my~~ our return to the city, and reach there at as early a day as possible - If they chiefs agree to meet us, we will have to await their arrival & conclude a treaty with them, after which, ~~not a moment will~~ with all haste we will repair to washington -

I regret the ill health of Major
and pray for his speedy recovery -

I inclosed some time ~~since~~ the commission for Ripley as collector at Pascagoula & - with my respects to your family & all other friends, believe me yours

A J

Copy of a letter
to the Secry of
the Treasury —
Augst 14 1830 —

re. repairing
Steamboats

aug-3rd 1830

Private & for your own eye

My Dear Major

I send my son to meet you at Judge Overtons, and to conduct you and your lady with our other friends to the Hermitage where you will receive that heartfelt welcome that you were ever wont to do, when my dr deposited wife was living, her absence makes every thing there wear to me a gloomy & melancholy aspect, but the presence of her old & sincere friend will cheer me amidst the melancholy gloom with which I am surrounded.

My neighbours & connections will receive you & your Lady with that good feeling that is due to you, and I request you & your Lady will meet them with your usual courtesy, which is sure calculated to gain universal applause even from enemies, & the united approbation of all friends - our enemies calculate much upon injuring me, by-

14630

A. J. Donelson

raising the cry, that I had forced ~~[illegible]~~ from
me, & compelled him to return, because
he would not yield to my views, which they call
improper, I mean to be able to shew that
I only demanded to rule my Household, that
it should extend justice & common polite-
ness to all & no more & thus put my enemies in the
wrong, and if any friends desert me
that it is theirs, not my fault.

Genl Coffee has, since here, produced
a visable, & sensible change in my
connections, & they will all be here
to receive you and your Lady, who I
trust will meet them with her usual courtesy
& if a perfect reconciliation cannot take
place, that harmony may prevail, and no
link broken in the Nashville company

I trust you are aware that I will never
abandon you or seperate from you, so
long as you continue to practice those virtues
that have always accompanied you, nor
would I ask you, or any friend to pursue
a course to compromit, or be degrading
to themselves, or feelings - but I am anxious
that we pursue such a course as will break
down the Nashville combination, which

viewed as the Sprouts of the Washington conspiracy - This effected, and we have a peaceful administration, and when we have waded thro' our offical labours, a calm retirement, I wish us also to heap coals upon the heads of our enemies, by returning good for evil. When I see, I have much to say to you - I have recd. letters from Major Haley & Peachlynn & a string of resolutions from the citizens of Mississippi all of which will be presented to you when here with my complements to your lady & his, I am in haste

yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Hermitage august 3d 1830 —

Major J. H. Eaton }
Sec of war -

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The Honble

J. H. Eaton

Secretary of War

Mr. W. Jackson pr. 1 5/8

1630

Hermitage Davidson 11th augt 1830
Wednesday

Sir

Last evening I recd your letter from Columbia. In answer I have to request that you will remain & attend the council on the 10th, and exert yourself to induce the Chactaws to meet the President, and arrange upon some plan for their departure west of the Missisippi. Their interest, happiness, peace and prospects depends upon their ~~choice~~ course. A great deal has been said and explained to them on this subject, and I forbear to say more.

To enable them to remove, & comfortably to arrange themselves at their new homes, Congress has done much in the liberal appropriations they have made. It was a measure the President sought to effect, because he was satisfied that the Indians could not possibly dwell under the laws of the state. If now they shall refuse to accept the liberal terms which are offered, they only, must be liable for whatever troubles and difficulties may arise. The President will feel conscious that he has done, all he could for his red children; and if any failure of his good intentions arises, it will be attributable to their want of duty to themselves, not to him.

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The President requests that you will remain & attend the council & explain fully every thing as you have been instructed. He wishes nothing of concealment to be practiced, but a full and fair explanation of every thing to be made. Those people sent a treaty to Washington: the senate refused it, & rightfully; for they asked too much. The President is now near them agreeably to their wishes as expressed through their agent Mr. Haley, having previously sent word by the bearer of that treaty (Mr Haley) that he would be here, & confer with his Chactaw children, if they would come. But it seems, they are not willing; what then is he to believe, but that their whole design in sending Mr. Haley on to Washington, was but mere pretence; and a disposition on their part ~~on their part to~~ impose on their great father. It can be nothing else, and he can consider it in no other light. If they were sincere, they would not hesitate to meet him and arrange all difficulties—

Their great father is resolved, that if they now refuse, he will trouble them no more, but leave them to remove or not as they please, & when they please and at their own expense. If they believe they can live under the laws of Miſsiſsipi; he is perfectly willing they should do so; but should they find they cannot, & become desirous to seek a new home, let them understand, that they must seek it as they can, & in their own way; for no other application will be made to them for a treaty— If they will not listen and be advised, be all the consequences which may follow on themselves.

Soon as you shall ascertain that they are resolved to refuse the offers sent them; and to live under the laws of Miſsiſsipi; write me; for we are anxious to prepare for a return to Washington; & to have this business ended in some way

To the Choctaws tell these things candidly and freely, for we have no desire but to tell them the naked truth — very respectfully

J. H. Eaton

P.S. We ~~we~~ must leave here by the 10th of Sept,

W Jno Donnelly

Sec of War
to 25 Aug
Jno Donelly 1830

Mr Jno Donelly
in the Choctaw
Nation, Columbus
Missi

Philadelphia August 11. 1830.

Sir

Desirous to serve this my adopted Country I had composed the annexed article with the intention of communicating a french translation of it to the editor of the revue encyclopedique when it occurred to me that it might promote the public interest in a more effectual manner if I would communicate it at first privately to your Excellency.

I hope my good intentions wil excuse the liberty I have thus taken in case it should be found deficient

14634

of merit.

The printed sheets containing the first chapter of a criticism of the different systems of political economy which I have at present under press I take the liberty to enclose because the matter contained in it has in many respects reference to the subjects treated in the essay.

I am with sincere veneration

Your Excellency

most obedient and humble servant

Frederick List

to his Excellency Gen. Jackson
President of the United States

18[illegible]

Frederick List

on the commerce

between France &

U.S. sends a com=

=munication on the

subject of a com=

=mercial Treaty

with France —

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

— Hermitage Tenn

Boston August 4th 1830.

Dear Sir.

I have just been informed that the District Judge of New-Hampshire is dead. It is of consequence to the friends of the Administration in New England, who are increasing in strength constantly, that a firm and faithful friend of the Administration, poſseſsing the confidence of the firm and faithful friends of the Administration in this part of the Country should be appointed it also of consequence, that he should be a man of honourable principles; and respectable talents and attainments, and it is also of great consequence, that there be no more rejections of nominations for the "Granite State." Now to produce a good result, all which is neceſsary, is that proper time should be taken, and my object in addreſsing this letter to you, is, to ask you to exert your influence to secure the taking of ample time for examination and deliberation, so that no mistake may be made. The friends of the Administration here in New England, particularly the lawyers, have much to contend with, for it is a regular system of our opponents to underrate our abilities and qualifications, and as we have all the Senators from New England, except Mr Woodbury opposed to us, there is great neceſsity for caution and deliberation. There is no need of any haste in this busineſs, for during something like three years, the late Judge has been entirely incompetent, that he has not held a Court, and the little busineſs in his Court, has been according to the Statute, certified into the Circuit Court, and it has produced no inconvenience in that State.

As this question is interesting to all the friends of the Administration in New England, and it is of great importance to our cause throughout the whole of this part of the Country, that we have no more rejections of New-England appointments, nearly all of which, have been, and will be furiously opposed, by those who think it doing God service to calumniate, and injure all, who are not their partizans and tools. I have taken the

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liberty, without having any wishes of my own, in relation to any particular individual, respectfully to suggest a hope, that the appointment may be delayed, till there can be the most full examination had; and the best selection made

I am Sir with the highest respect
your obt Servt
Andrew Dunlap

Hon John M Berrien

14637

Free

Pd

BOSTON
AUG
4
MS

Hon John M. Berrien
Attorney General of the
United States
Washington
D.C.

Andrew Dunlap
Office

Mr Bowen -
convicted by Negro
Eston - X

Hermitage August
5th 1830 –

Dr Sir

your letter of the 24th of July has just been received. I would have been happy to ~~have~~ have seen you at Nashville and received your views as it regards the permanent settlement of the choctaws west of the Mississippi. I am aware of your friendship for them & the great interest you have for their future welfare but great as I know it to be it cannot be more so than mine. At the request of their confidential agent, Major Haley, who communicated to me the great desire the choctaw chiefs had to see ~~me~~, & enter into arrangements ~~with~~ them for their possessions ~~there~~ to surrender ~~where they have~~, & remove across the Mississippi to the country they desired to see provided & of which they had great confidence for them ~~&c~~ that I would do them liberal Justice, ~~that~~ I am now here to meet & to confer with them –

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Their chiefs agreeably to the promise
made to Major Haley, ~~[illegible]~~ at the re=
quest of the chiefs, ~~made their~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~The~~ Secretary of war & myself ~~[illegible]~~
are here ready to
meet them in the neighbourhood of
of chickasaw [illegible] to some time
Franklin ~~we have been~~ here ~~[illegible]~~
past been informed, ~~&~~ as yet we have heard nothing
~~the 4th of July, and have~~
from them of a positive character whether
they chiefs are comming to meet us or
we are not certainly advised
~~not,~~ our ~~friend~~ business urges ~~to~~
a ~~return~~ to the city of Washington &
we cannot stay much longer here
to meet them we therefore request
that you will make known to them
that we are now ~~here~~ present awaiting there
arrival agreeably to my promise to
their confidential agent Major Haley
~~They~~ & you to say to them, that their
interest happiness peace & prosperity
depend upon their removal beyond
the jurisdiction of the laws of the State
of Mississippi These things have been

~~after the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ it explained to them fully and I for=bear to repeat; ~~[illegible]~~ but request that you make known to them that Congress to enable them to remove & comfortably to arrange themselves at their new homes has made liberal appropriations. It was a measure I had much at heart & sought to effect because I was satisfied that the Indians could not probably live under the laws of the States. If now they shall refuse to accept the liberal terms offered, they only must be liable for whatever evils & difficulties may arise. I feel conscious of having done my duty to my red children and if any failure of my good intention arises, it will be attributable to their want of duty to themselves, not to ~~mine~~.

~~I send you a letter which~~ I have directed the Secretary of war to write you fully & generally on this subject so important to the interests of the [illegible] &c make it known to my red children — and tell them to listen well to it. it comes from a friend

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and the last time I shall adress them on the subject should the chiefs fail ~~to act~~ to meet us now.

I am your friend

A. J.

Presented 5 Augst.

No 5 J. Pitchlynn 3

1830

August the 15th 1830 C Nation

To the Honble John H Eaton Secry of war

Friend and Brother

Sir your letter of the 24th of July has been Recd we have had it Read and Interpreted to us we have appointed a General Council for the Chiefs and head men of the Chocktaw Nation to meet on the 15th Inst to have your ~~by~~ Communication Sent by Mr Donnolley Read and Interpreted where we will prepare ourselves to go on to meet our Father the president we Intend to go on with all powers from our Nation to act and Transact business for the Nation but whither Clothed with full powers or not we are Determined to go on to See our Father the president agreable to his wishes we Shall set out Immediately after our Council is over we are your friends and Brothers

Mushulatubbee Chief
N East Destrict

Neluckeche Chief
South Desrict

Carried Over Choctaw Nation

14640

P S Our Council Could have been on the ninth but through Some mistake or bad management of the Agent it was posponed till the fifteenth the particulars of which we can tell you when we see you

P.S. Our Council Could have been on the Ninth but through Some mistake or bad management of the Agent it was posponed till the fifteenth the particulars of which we can tell you when we See you

14641

Columbus Mi
Aug 11th

Free

Cleveland

The Hon. John H. Eaton
Secretary of War.
Franklin
Ten

Nashville 5th Aug. 1830

Friend and brother

The President has sent Maj: Donnelly to see you and this day has instructed me again to write to him, and direct him soon as poſsible to see the Chactaws and explain fully every thing to them. It is time this buſineſs was in some way concluded. The President having the great and numerous affairs of the country to attend to cannot give his consideration time after time to the affairs of his red children, especially when they show no disposition to receive and reguard his advice. Before he left Washington the friend and agent of your people, Maj: Halley suggested that the chiefs of the Chactaw would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by his visit to Tenneſsee to meet him and arrange all things as to a removal; but now that he has come, it appears they are indiſposed to do so.

Have your people looked to all the consequences of a refusal? The laws of Miſsiſsippi are to constitute the rule of Indian action for the future, & your great father will not interfere to prevent this, because he has no right no authority to do so. What then? Can you live under these laws, and be governed by them? You all know that you cannot. In this situation, with the

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sanction of Congreſs, your great father approaches and tells you, to go, for your peace and happineſs depends upon it, That he will treat with you upon liberal terms, and giving you absolute title to a country, larger than the one you have, & of better soil, place you in a situation where being out of a state; and where no state will ever be formed, you will find happineſs and be able to live under your own laws. The means are within his reach too of paying the expences of the removal, & supporting your people for a year until their crops can be grown. And will you paſs all these advantages by? Recollect that a little longer delay on your part may place it out of the power of the President to extend this kindneſs to you, and should this be the case, do not omit to bear in mind that the fault is all the Chactaws.

Justice and truth demands him to say and let it be explained to the nation, that he will no more trouble himself to render his Chactaw children happy on this subject. He has earnestly besought them to be so, & to remove, because, he foresaw that surrounded by the whites, & made subject to their laws a miserable state of ~~things~~ being was before them. If now they respect his offers, & refuse to act, he will interfere no more, but leave them to remain where they are; & when they shall find they cannot do so in peace, they must go, as they can, & at their own expense to their new homes. He will feel it to be his duty at the next Congress to say, that he has persuaded his Indian friends to remove and be happy; but they will not; & to recommend accordingly that all appropriations be withdrawn, & they left to find their new homes as they can. Say these things to them, that they may understand, truly what their situation is —

respectfully

J. H. Eaton

Jno Pitchlynn

Presidents Salary

For June — — ——		$ 2083.33
" July — — — —		2083.33
		4166.66
Check in favour of Mr		
Toland for Coal —	358.12	
Ditto. Mr Iuista		
~~[illegible]~~	300. . . .	658.12
Balance in Bank		$ 3508.54
		6.23
		3.24 52
		947 52
this 7 Augt 1830		2561 02

14644

Check this 20th to Nichol
& Hill - for $9.48 - in
full of all accounts to
this date with Nichol &
Hill, & Josiah Nichol
& Son — A. J —

Check this 28 of august
1830 for $500

gave Parson Henderson
$50 — sent to Mrs Hance
Hamilton $50 — gave
Mr Earle $150 — paid.
ballance of note to J. R.
Donelson deceased, to J.
Donelson $50 in all
$300 —

Woodville, Mississippi
August the 8 1880—

Elizabeth Eggleston wishing
to obtain the opinion of
the President of her Fathers
and grand Fathers
character

This to be considered—

That I knew Capt. G.
Gildart & became ac-
quainted with him
in Winchester Va.
found him in Natchez
in 1812— alway heard
him spoken of as a
Gentleman of honour
~~[illegible]~~ & integrity &
so considered him my-
self— I was intimately
acquainted with Col. Hook
the father of Mrs Gildart
& always viewed him as
x a worthy man & excellent patriot—

14645

Mount Hope
Geo: Town Augt. 9 1830

Dear Sir

The commissioner of the Genl. land office died on the 7th inst. and was buried to day

I will not dilate, as to the many reasons for making an early application: your knowledge of my character, and situation, I most sincerely pray, may influence you to appoint me to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr G.— I am personally acquainted with a large majority of the members of the Senate, and should feel under no apprehension of being rejected.

Mrs R presented me with a fine son about 4 weeks ago— all the family at M.H. are well. My respects to Mrs & Mr D. and accept for yrself the assurance of my high consideration and respect

Yr. most Obt. St.

To the President
of the U.S.

Wm Robinson

14646

GEORGETOWN D.C.
AUG
9

FREE

To

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.
at the Hermatage
near Nashville
Tenessee

Chickasaw Agency
11th August 1830

Dear Sir

I arrived at the council house on the 9th inst and found that the chiefs had dispersed and could only learn that Col. [illegible] had been with them and that they had agreed to meet the President and yourself at Franklin [illegible] meeting with any of the Chiefs. I have not been able to learn particulars as respects there feelings in regard [illegible] country. Pitman Colbert informed me on my way to this place that four from each district was appointed to meet the President and would be at this place on tomorrow evening on their way and expected to get their horses shod I am prepareing for them and will use every exertion to expedite them on their way Colbert also informed me that the chiefs expected me to conduct them to Franklin which

desire

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service I am ready to perform. Indians are slow
with their arrangements but so soon as I can get
them off I will advise you of the day they will
[illegible]
I have deposited the annuity at Col. George
Colberts the house of the Sub Agent who will
keep it in charge untill my return believing
it to be the best disposition I could make of
it as it could not be paid out untill the act
[illegible] of the Chiefs

With greate Respect
Your Obt. Servt
Benj. Reynolds

Honl. John H. Eaton

TUSCUMBIA ALA.
AUG
13

Free

Honl. John H. Eaton
Franklin
Tennessee

Indian matters

Choctaw Nation
August 11th. 1830.

To his Excellency the
President of the United States.

Dear Friend

The communications bearing date of the [illegible]th. of July last which was sent by the Secretary of War, to the Chiefs Mashulatubbee and Nitokachee, and the separate one to myself, was in due time handed to me by Maj. Donelly.— I immediately forwarded the ~~letter~~ which was directed to the Chiefs which was interpreted to them by Mr. Mackey the other interpreter for the U.S.— This was the first news they had received on the subject.— The Agent had, to be sure, told them at the Annuity ground on the fifteenth of the last month [illegible] (July) that he held a communication to the Chiefs from their father the President; the reading of which was deferred until the hurry of the annuity should subside.— As soon as the Annuity was distributed the Chiefs called on the Agent for the communication, informing him that they were then ready to attend to it.— The Agent informed them that he had handed it to Laflour— The Chiefs were somewhat displeased at this— and observed that they would not go to Laflour to get news from the President— There were some other careless remarks made about it and the matter dropped without further investigation—

To the careless treatment of your first communication must in part be attributed ~~the~~ delay of the delegation. For immediately on receiving the communication which was directed to the Chiefs of the republican party by the Secretary of War, they proceeded to call a council. which from the scattered situation of their people could not be effected to hold the appearance of a national council

14650

sooner than the middle of the present Month — The Chiefs of the republican party are determined to see their father the President they are desirous of being clothed with proper authority to treat should a reasonable offer be made them, And these powers Cannot be vested in any other way but in national Council

We could easily have had the Council on the 9th. but unfortunately the Agent was somewhere in the Neighborhood of Columbus on business of his own when he received the Communication from the Secretary of war, and could not, or did not attend to it till six days after the Chiefs and myself had received letter of the same date — To these facts must be attributed the delay — For I am Certain, that, had the first letter which was sent to our Agent have been interpreted at the time of our Meeting at the factory, which was on the 14th. of last Month, the delegation would now have been on their way to Tennessee —

We have now, however, got matters in a proper train and as soon as it Can possibly be effected we will be at the place appointed by our father the President.

It would not be amiss here to inform you that the Agent appointed a Meeting at Wilson's on the 10th (yesterday) But that place is in Laflour's district, and as he keeps an armed force of Seven or eight hundred men continually about him the Chiefs of the republican party would not Meet at that place

The Chiefs of the republican party, from the Communication addressed to them by the Secretary of War, had appointed a meeting to be held on the 9th, at the house of the old Chief Mashulatubbee. But when the Agent returned and made an appointment for a meeting at another place, to be on the day after the appointment at Mashulatubbee's, for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of attending both councils. it was thought proper to withdraw the order for the meeting at Mashulatubbee's and set it on the fifteenth at another place more centrical to the population of the two districts— Unfortunately for our nation there are two distinct parties amongst us, one, tho' it is a disgrace to the name is called the Christian party— the Other the republicans— Laflour is the Chief of the former party, and as the Agent has gone amongst them with the Secretary's Communication it is very likely that there will be a delegation from them, which I hope may be the case; as by that means the Nation will be fully represented when the delegation from the republican (party) comes on, which at farthest will not be more than five days behind them.

All these things I thought it my duty to communicate to you, that you might be fully apprised of what is going on ~~in our~~ devoted Country; and that you may not be deceived by misrepresentation; for it is more than likely that Laflour, ~~and his party~~ will represent his party as a national delegation, which I sincerely hope will not be regarded as such by your excellency.

I could not attend the council at Wilson's on account of bad health— I shall endeavour to attend the council on the fifteenth— and shall accompany the delegation to Franklin if Possible— Mr. Mackey is doing all he can to bring the thing about, and will also accompany the delegation—

I am dear sir, as ever
Your friend and Brother
John Pitchlynn

From John Pitchlynn
— U.S. Interpreter
To the Chocktaw Nation

To His Excellency the
President of the
United States
Franklin
Ten

Centreville Livingston Ky

Augt 12. 1830

Dear Sir,

Since I came to this County I have unfortunately and thro the misrepresentation of a person in whom I placed the utmost confidence been involved in a considerable debt of which I have paid two thousand dollars - about eight hundred yet stands against me - he is dead and I am left alone to meet it - I have property many times the amount but cannot make cash of it to answer the call - and it is impossible on any terms to borrow money in this County - Will you be so kind as to let me know, that if upon good interest - and good land security money could be had from you on accommodating terms you will realy do me great favor. Money to near two thousand dollars is due to me in South Carolina - which I will call for in the next Spring My dear Sir - Pecuniary difficulties are both new and distressing to me and let me say that I have dependance upon you for assistance in I hope the last pressure that shall ever be upon me -

I cannot Sir close this letter without congratulating you

14652

on the constitutional Veto you have given to appropriation of the peoples money for internal improvements before the payment of the national debt - while that debt yearly suck so much in interest that might without loss to the Treasury be applied to national objects, but this would not have answered the purposes of electioneering - or the views of politicians that could not wait on an easy and quiet rise to the honors they aspired to - In my view a literal construction of the Constitution is the only safe one, to bend that instrument to expediency is to destroy it - Many quarrel with veto message because a Majority of Congress had passed the Maysville &c. road bill - and say you put your individual opinion in opposition to the opinion of that majority - without seeing that you were actually compelled to do so by the terms of the Office to which you were so honorably called by the people. I trust for the good of your Country - and your own honor & happiness -

I am Dear Sir with real regard
your sincere friend and
quondam Schoolmate
J. A. Whyte

Mr White asking
a loan of money
I have saved
none - not one
dollar from my
own profits
Demands - due
is clamoring made
upon me under
a belief that I have
funds as well when
debts in
[illegible] [illegible] able to me
[illegible] remain
unpaid for want
of means - answer
as above - A. J.

President Jackson

1830

14653

Washington City
Aug. 14th 1830

My Dear Sir,

I have several matters of some little importance, which I was about to transmit to you by mail but upon reflection I have determined to permit them to remain untill your return, as the public interest can sustain no detriment thereby and as I presume your mind is occupied with other business of more pressing importance.

One subject I will barely mention. On a partial inspection of the Navy Yard at Norfolk as I was returning from North Carolina I was surprised to find a new Sloop of war almost ready for launching

on enquiring I ascertained that she was
put on the stocks in March last, and
that she was intended to bear the name
and supply the place of the John Adams
reported to the last Session of Congress
for repairs. I am further informed ~~that~~
by the Navy Comrs that they have felt
authorised to build this vessel in
consequence of instructions, (verbal
I presume) which were given by Mr Southard

I must acknowledge that I have been
somewhat embarrassed by this unauthorised expenditure. First because
we have not one cent appropriated for
building new Sloops. and secondly by
a reference to legislative enactment
it will appear that not even a barge
has been built in time of peace even
without the express direction & sanction

of Congress, with the exception of two or three cases under the last Dynasty

I dislike very much to practice such a deception, to do by indirection what we cannot do directly and above board again the policy of building new vessels when we already have afloat more than we can *employ, repair or preserve from premature decay* may well be questioned *as in truth it was in your last message to Congress*. I have therefore directed that she should be preserved on the stocks until your opinion can be obtained

If it is the wish of the government to supply the place of those vessels which may be either lost at sea or may be condemned as the John Adams was as being unfit for repair, let them say so & appropriate accordingly. The nation expects economy

in the disbursement of the public monies
and they have a right to expect, nay
to require their executive officers to
execute the law as they find it written
and not as they believe it ought to be
written. I have however done in this
as I trust I shall in every other case
what I believed to be my duty. and
solicit most earnestly your counsel
we look forward to your return with
unaffected pleasure. Pray present us
in kind terms to Mr & Mrs Donelson
and Miss Mary and accept for
yourself our united good wishes
and esteem

Jn Branch

what will become of Clay
after his recent signal discomfiture in
Kentucky? no alternative but to be laid on the
shelf with his prototype Burr. may such be the fate
of all traitors to their Country

[Aug 15-1830]

Sunday. 15. aug. 30 — 12. Oclock

Dr Genl.

I send you all I recd by the mail to day — The Choctaws will come — but as the Council does not meet till the 10th no information is had when they will be here — No doubt the Choctaws & Chickasaws will arrange to come together, and will, perhaps, not be in earlier than the 25 — Of this I may be able to advise you by the mail on Tuesday —

Our Choctaw agent seems to be taking wing — If so, we should get clear of him — I will keep you advised of all I get — The mail waits

Yours
Eaton

~~14656~~

Major Eaton
inclosing Pendleton's
& Mitchell's letter
to be answered
to the Sec of War
A. J.

The President of the
U S—
Nashville

14658

INGTON CITY
AUG
15

FREE

To the President of the United States
Nashville
Tennessee

Govr Branch —
to be answered to —
that the [illegible] —
Jno. Branch
August 12th 18[illegible]

Frankfort. Aug. 17. 1830

Dear Sir

I have taken the liberty to transmit to you by this days mail, a paper containing a list of the members elect to the general Assembly of Kentucky with a designation of the political cast under which they received the suffrages of the people. The information upon which this statement is founded, is of the most unquestionable character. I have no fears that any defection will take place, that can change the complexion of the Legislature, from that given to it in The Argus.

The Election in this county was of a most extra-ordinary one. It was distinguished on the part of Mr Clay's friends by the foulest bribery & fraud. Votes were notoriously purchased with large sums of money; And the Officers at the polls conducted every thing with marked partiality & injustice to favor the election of Mr Crittenden. Notice has been served that the election will be contested, & unless the most iniquitous influence shall prevail, & ~~contract~~ the result, Mr Sanders must obtain the seat by a considerable majority. It is not improbable that the funds applied to carry the election here, as well as in other counties of the state, was furnished by the Branch of the Bank of the U.S. at Lexington. Genl. McCalla is in possession of evidence that will go far to establish this fact.

14659

The friends of your administration in this Section of the State, & those, who from the deep interest they feel in your fame & continued success & prosperity, bear a nearer feeling for you individually, are extremely anxious that on your return to Washington you would take this place in your route. Many have desired that I should express this wish to you. & should the gratification of this general feeling comport with the course which higher considerations will doubtless direct, permit me to ask the favor that I may be informed of it.

You will I trust pardon the trouble I give in calling your attention to a matter with regard to which I feel some solicitude — Colo Monroe (the son in law of Genl Adair) is I understand, an applicant for the Office of U.S. Attorney made vacant by the election of J.S. Sm Esq — His appointment would give general satisfaction to the Republican party in Kentucky — He is eminently qualified, & merits on many accounts the favor he solicits at your hands —

I am

Sir.

with the greatest respect

Your ob. St

F. P. Blair

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President of the United States —

Mr F. P. Blair
17th August 1830.
Ansd 24th & returned
A J

14660

The President U. States.

Nashville

C. J. Foster

The Sec of War to
the President on
the Subject of the
Creeks — answered
directed to be return
=ed that we leave
them to their own
will & governance
Without any
other [illegible]
[illegible] directed the agent
to be ready to settle
as we might wish:
Done the agent [illegible]
as it was doubtful
of the policy of such
one since the Indians
have been indulging

14661—62

Waynesville 19th of Augt 1830

The President of the
United States }

My worthy friend I wrote you two Letters whilst you were at the City of Washington, and what is somewhat of surprise to me is, that Colo S. P. Carson whom I wrote to at the same time that I did to you, has answered my Letter & stated to me that he had shewn my Letter to you, in which I had stated having written to you, and which was not Recd—

Our Elections are over, and all is well, three of my family were Candidates, James Gudger of Buncombe County who is Married to my Eldest Daughter is Elected in the Senate over James Allen (a Clayman) who was in the Senate from that County last year— William Welch another Son in law is now and was also Elected in the Senate from this (Haywood) County last year, and Jas R Love my youngest Son in the other house which place he has filled I think for ten years— My dear friend in four days more I will have compleated three score & ten years, and will then enter upon my Seventy first of age, and if I have any one Earthly desire more than another It is that I may live and retain my present Vigor untill after the Next Presidential Election, that I may be gratified in my

14663

old age to have it handed down to Posterity that I had the Honour of one in bringing Thomas Jefferson into the Presidential Chair, James Madison, James Monroe, and lastly Andrew Jackson, the only one whom I had any personal acquaintance with, — twice have I voted for you but the first time we were smuggled out of our rights which makes me the more desirous of seeing you once more honoured with that appointment, and I do sincerely desire & hope that the Great disposer of all Human affairs may so far vouchsafe as to preserve you from all harm

I have written the above in haste with a crowd round, having been absent from home since Sunday morning to a few hours ago, and the Mail leaves here in the Morning

I beg of you to remember me to all inquiring friends and in a special manner to my worthy friends Majr John C McLemore and Mr Charles I Love — and receive from me for yourself my most sincere & best wishes whilst I remain with perfect regard your Obt Servt &c

Ro Love

N B, I would be glad to hear from whilst at the Hermitage &c

farewell

14664

Waynesville N.C.
79 Augt

J C

To the President of the United States

At his Seat in Davidson County

Near Nashville

West Tennessee

Genl Love of
N. Carolina

Genl Love
North Carolina
to be attended

Sir,

Orange August 28th 1830

The vacancy which has occurred in the ~~office~~ Commissionership of the General Land Office, induces me, again to present to you, the claims of General Lawrence T. Dade, my ~~[illegible]~~, my acquaintance and my friend.

Having heretofore stated my opinion of his character, I will now only briefly say, that as a man, he commands the esteem of all who know him; and that as a public man, he enjoys a large share of the confidence of the people, as will appear from the fact, that he has for many years represented his county, & then his district, in the House of Delegates, & in the Senate, & that the Legislature appointed him a Brigadier General. I know him to be a man of merit, I believe him to be well qualified, and it would be to me a source of personal gratification, if he could

14665

ceed in procuring the appointment.
I feel that I can say with confidence, that
if appointed. He will do his duty.

I have the honor to be
Yours with respect
J. L. [illegible].

The President of the
U. States
Washington

General Dade

14668

Genl. A. Jackson
a/c
Wm. J. Nichol & Son

9c/ 1829.

aug 20 th 1830

Aug 20. 1830

Dr Genl A. Jackson to J. N. & Son Cr

1829 Nov.	27	To Balance due us a/c rend.		$	1975.72½
	30	" 1 Loaf Sugar Mr Steel		0.93¾	
		" 10 lb Coffee	20c	2.00	2.93¾
Dec	12	" 1 Waggon Whip Mr Steel per order		1.25	
		10½ yards Linnen per Loom		2.62½	
		2 Blankets	12/	4.	7.87½
1830 Jany	5	Cash paid for Saltpeter Mr Steel		2.00	
		4 quires Paper & 2 lb Brimstone		1.50	3.50
	11	Mr Steel, Cash pd. Napier prison		9.05	- not got for me says Mr Steel -
		1 lb Pepper	2/3	.37½	9.42½
	23	Mr Steel, 4 Spades Nutmegs and indigo			4.62½
	29	Mr Steel 10 lb Coffee		2.	
		pd 1 bottle Sweet oil. Opedeldoc Paper and Sulphur		4.62½	6.62½
Feby	8	Mr Steels order 20 lb Nails & 1 Sett [illegible]		3.50	3.50
	13	Mr Steel 2 pair Andirons 14/		3.50	3.50
March	4	Mr Steel 20 best Mackinac Blankets	3/	60. -	
		" 34 ditto ditto	14/	59.50	
		" 20 lb best Coffee	20c	4 -	123.50
	11	Mr Steels Order 1 best padlock		.62½	62½
	17	Mr Steel. 1 plain [illegible] 13/6		4.62½	
		1 Chissel 3/9 1 Plowline 6/		75	
		1 Steel blade Square		1.75	7.12½
	23	1 Pair trace Chains 6/		75	75
April	14	1 Large file 6/ 1 horse rasp	3/	1.25	
	Mr Steel	1 Loaf Sugar		81¼	
		1 bottle Castor oil		62½	
		Paid for powder & Shot		1.06¼	3.75
	23	Mr Steels order 20 lb best Coffee	20c	4 "	4
May	5	Mr Steel 1 Spring Lancet	8/	1.	
		Paid for Medicine & paper		87½	
		12 yards bed tyke	2/3	4.50	6.37½
Mr Steel	13	120 lb Nails & 35 lb iron		14.45	14.45
	19	Mr Steels Order 30 lb 8d Nails	10c	3.	3 -
June	1	Mr Steel 1 pair Scales Weights and Ointment		1.62½	1.62½
	17	Mr Steel. 10 lb Sugar Copperas & bluestone			1.37½
July	2	Mr Steels Order 100 lb best coffee		18 -	
		43 lb best Loaf Sugar	2/	10.75	
		1 syringe bags & Nutmegs		2.50	31.25
	6	Cash paid for 4 Gallons best Madeira		16 -	
		4 Gall. best Brandy	18/	12.	
		1 box Sperm Candles	31¼ 30 lb	9.52	
		2 lb best tea	12/	4	
		½ doz boxes blacking		.62½	42.14½
	14	Steels order 20 lb Nails & Cash pd Robertson for paper & wafers			4.62½
	19	Paid for wafers Sealing wax			1.12½
	28	" Cash paid Tannehill for 4⅜ Gallons brandy		15.31¼	
		2 Small boxes raisins		3	
		3 Spit boxes & Shoe brushes		2.50	
		2 Cutting knives	12/	4 -	24.81¼
				Over	2288.24½

34. by contract 1.50 - says Mr Steel - deduct $8.50 —

14669

14668-69

Dr Genl Andrew Jackson in acct current with Josiah Nichol & Son Cr

1830		To amt Brot over —	2288.24½	1830 May 27	By Cash recd of Nichol & Hill in full for a/c rendd you the 27 Nov. last — 1975.72½
Augt	10	order 4 setts Knives & forks 6			
		paid for Mending Lamp 25	6.25		By Balance due us this 14th Augt 1830 — 324.52
	9	order 1 Wire Seive Wire & pliers	3		
	14	paid for Cegars	2.75		
			$2300.24½		$2300.24½

Augt 14 To Balance due us a/c rendered this day 324.52

Recd pay three Hundred & Twenty Four dollars 52/100
Augst 20 1830
Nichol & Hill

Dr Genl. A. Jackson to J. N[ichol] & Son Cr

1829 Novr.	27	To Balance due us a/c rendd			$1975.72½
	30	" 1 Loaf Sugar Mr Steel		0.93¾	
		" 10lb Coffee	20c	2.00	2.93¾
Dec	12	" 1 Waggon Whip ditto ^ pr order		1.25	
		10½ yards Linsey [illegible]		2.62½	
		2 Blankets	12/	4.	7.87½
1830 Janr.	5.	Cash paid for Saltpetre Steel		2.00	
		4 quires Paper & 2lb Brimstone		1.50	3.50
	11.	Mr Steel Cash pd Napier for iron		9.05	– not got for me says Mr Steel –
		1lb Pepper	2/3	.37½	9.42½
	23.	Mr Steel, 4 Spades Nutmegs and indigo			4.62
	29	Mr Steel 10lb Coffee		2.	
		pd 1 bottle Sweet oil. Opedeldoc Paper and Sulphur		4.62½	6.62½
Feby	8	Mr Steels order 20lb Nails & 1 Sett Ox Bow		3.50	3.50
	13	Mr Steel 2 pair Andirons 14/6		3.50	3.50
March	4	Mr Steel 20 best Macina Blankets	3/	60. –	
		" 34 ditto ditto	10/6	59.50	
		" 20lb best Coffee	20c	4 –	123.50
	11	Mr Steels Order 1 best padlock		62½	62½
	17	Mr Steel. 1 plain cask 13/6 [illegible]		4.62½	
		1 Chissel 3/9 1 Drawing knife		75	
		1 Steel blade Square		1.75	7.12½
	23	1 Pair trace Chains 6/6		75	75
April	14	1 Large file 6/6 1 horse rasp	3/	1.25	
	Mr Steel	1 Loaf Sugar		81¼	
		1 bottle Castor oil		62½	
		Paid for powder & Shot		1.06¼	3.75
	23	Mr Steels order 20lb best Coffee	20c	4 "	4
May	5	Mr Steel 1 Spring Lancet	8/	1	
		Paid for Medecine & paper		87½	
		12 Yards bed tyke	2/3	4.50	6.37½
Mr Steel	13.	120lb Nails & 35lb iron		14.45	14.45
	19	Mr Steels Order 30lb 8d Nails	10c	3.	3
June	1	Mr Steel 1 pair Scales Weights and Ointment		1.62½	1.62½
	17	Mr Steel. 10lb Sugar Copperas & bluestone			1.37½
July	2	Mr Steels Order 100lb best coffee		18 –	
		43lb best Loaf Sugar	1/6	10.75	
		1 Sponge bags & Nutmegs		2.50	31.25
	6	Cash paid for 4 Gallons best Wine		16 –	
		4 Gall. best Brandy	18/	12.	
		1 box Sperm Candles 31¼	30c	9.52	
		2lb best tea	12/	4	
		½ doz boxes blacking		.62½	42.14½
	14	Steels order 20lb Nails & Cash pd Robertson for paper & Wafers			4.62½
	19	Paid for wafers Sealing Wax [illegible]			1.12½
	28	" Cash paid Tannehill for 4⅜ Gallons brandy		15.31¼	
		2 Small boxes raisins		3	
		3 Spit boxes & Shoe brush		2.50	
		2 Cutting Knifes	12/	4 –	24.81¼
				Over	2288.24½

34. by contract 1.50 – says Mr Steel – deduct $6.50 –

14688–69

14669

Dr Genl. Andrew Jackson in Acct Current with Josiah Nichol & Son Cr

1830	To amt. Brot. over –	2288.24½	1830 May 27	By Cash recd of Nichol & Hill in full for acct Your the 27 Novr last	1975.72½
Augt. 14	to 4 setts Knifes & forks 6/ [illegible] paid for [illegible] 25	6.25		By Balance due to this 14th Augt 1830	324.52
9	[illegible] twine & file	3			
14.	paid for Cegars	2.75			
		$2300.24½			$2300.24½

Augt 14th To Balance due us acct rendered this day – 324.52

Recd pay[ment] three hundred & twenty four dollars 52/100
Augt 20 1830
Nichol & Hill

Nashville Augt 20 1830

Cashr of the office of Discount & Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Washington City pay to the Order of Nichol & Hill Nine Hundred & Forty Eight Dollars

$948

Andrew Jackson

14670

BUS

Pay Josiah Nichol & Son
or order
Nichol & Hill

Pay Chaloner & Henry
or order
Josiah Nichol & Son

Pay J. Anderson & Co. or order
Chaloner & Henry

Credit B U States
J. Anderson & Co.

particularly private & confidential

Aug-22nd 1830

My dear Sir

For reasons which I am now reducing to writing, but cannot detain the Concord to finish, I desire to return home in time to take my seat in the next Congress (provided that my old constituents see fit to elect me) where I may fight under your banner; & I acknowledge no other leader; against Mammoth, Leviathan, Legion, or ______ "whatever title please his ear," your adversary & mine - "the adversary of God & Man" - whose friends are the foes of us & of the people, whose ~~friends~~ foes, wheresoever found, are our friends & their friends.

There I may sustain you. Here I can do you no good [altho I might have done you some but for this strange dilatoriness] ~~do you no good~~

Let me beg you to refer to our correspondence once more. Decr. 30. Mr Secry V. B. writes.

"The letters to Mr M. were sent off immediately ~~on~~ after my return" [from Richmd] "& the moment we hear from him, the other matter" [my appointmt.] "will be announced. I shall be anxious to see you off as early in the spring as may be found practicable, having reference to all circumstances."

Mr M. it seems, has played back upon the S. of S. his own game. Be that as it may, we have lost time & tide which wait for no man. Cincinnatus, the Warrior-Ploughman, knows & sees so well, that if seed time be neglected there can be no Harvest.

Sir, there is something wrong. My mind misgives me.

My best regards to Mr Branch whom I greatly respect. He is an honest man & your friend - personally attached to you, with no ulterior views. We got it on both sides of the House, it seems. Mr Chairman of the Ways & Means, the Patroclus of our Achilles C. was no doubt too much occupied with his much-bepraised Defence of Leviathan, to think of an appropriation bill for outfits. Thus, Nurse engrossed with dandling & kissing her own sweet Baby, forgets the nursling in the cradle, sits upon it & overlays the poor thing.

Sir, such a circumstance would have cast ridicule & reproach upon the Admn. of

meanwhile, should Mr R. or Mr McL. wish to return also; I would be glad to be at P. or London in my present station. I would give 20,000 now to be at either. I am in the Bastile. cut off by Despotism from the surrounding world, r

14671

Jefferson or Madison — & has done more to lessen yours to say nothing injury to the of the Publick service than any act could do. It never could have happened when J. R. was in that chair

Perhaps you'll say what is R. at now? Is he Ratting with the Chiltons & Stansberrys & John Holmes! no this last name settles the question, if the Bank did not do it. No true coalitionist is an anti-Bank — "Is he then for t'other candidate?" [the V. P.] That question is answered: & if it were not, all our strong doses, Tariff, Bank &c, are from that quarter. I thought once the penitent had confessed & been reconciled to the Catholick Church of State-Rights, with Hayne my gallant friend Hamilton — But on Webster's touching the sore place, He winced. All that he had recanted in private to Father Macon & brother Roanoke went for nothing — & he has made a reservation, which (as our [illegible] V. B. would say) will enable him to act hereafter "according to all circumstances," or events to come.

"J. R. then mad" as they say. Is he an Ishmaelite or a John Holmesite? Does he love to be in a minority? Has he taken opium does he mean like a Malay to "run a muck"? None of these except that he will "run a muck" not drunk with opium or wine against the aforesaid Leviathan, Mammoth Legion. Who is now doing what the Bank of England & the E. India Company are doing — buying votes & seats.

For three days, except a broiled rasher of Virginia bacon for brkfast with my coffee & Virginian bread I have taken only a crust of bread & glass of wine, in lieu of dinner. It has enabled me to support myself under unspeakable exertion. I mean such as I never before made. Poor Clay is quite low & indisposed: since 3 this morning — it is now ten & these are the last lines I write by the Concord — I have been driving the pen. There is an impalpable dust here which with the heat & glare from the streets & white Houses is fatal to the eyes.

Farewell! most faithfully your steadfast friend

J. R. of Roanoke

To
Andrew Jackson Esq.
President U. S.

St. Petersburgh Aug: 10/22 1830

It is Sunday. Last half sheet of letter paper but the envelope left

No former Secy or Chairman of W. & M. could have made such a blunder.
But was it an oversight?
W. [illegible] could have done better

Sunday Augt 22. 1830

Just heard but know not what to believe that the Duke of Orleans is proclaimed King.

Yesterday La Fayette was at the head of affairs. A bad augury of success. He might make a capital chairman of the W. & M.^{x} or Chancellor of Exchequer for he is a first rate financier, in one respect, no one better knows how to raise the supplies, than M. de La F.

He would never forget to take money out of the Treasury – The appro-priation bills at least would not-

Mr R of Roanoke

private & confidential

Volume 4

August 22d 1830

Sir

Genl. Laurence T. Dade, the subject of this Letter is a Gentleman of high standing & great estimation in Virginia. He is now & has been long in the service of Virginia in the senate of the State, having for many years previously represented his native County of Orange in the house of Delegates. He was an ardent Patriot during our late war with great Britain & commanded in actual service for a large portion of that conflict a Company of Volunteer Artillery raised by his efforts. His connections are of the most respected of our citizens and is himself of irreproachable honor & much endeared to all who know him. my acquaintance with him has been more than twenty years, & I have never known a man on whom I would more surely rely in all that should belong to a good & Brave man and a Patriot—

A vacancy in the office of commissioner of the General Land office brings him before you as a candidate for that Place— I have no doubt he would make an able & efficient commissioner, & I recommend him to your confidence with the most entire conviction of his merits —

most respectfully

yr ob. St

Wm Gordon

will lately the [illegible] Brain [illegible] a Patrick
office of
A vacancy in the commissioner of the General land
office brings him before you as a candidate for that
place. There is no doubt he would make an able & efficient
commissioner & I recommend him to your confidence
with the best wishes [illegible] of my [illegible]
most respectfully
[illegible]

The President of the U. States.

Govr. Dade.

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Port Mahon 22^d
August ~~August~~ 1830

My Dear Sir

I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of the 4th of June, which was handed me by my successor Com^re Porter. I regret that you should have experienced concern on ~~acct~~ account of my rejection by the Senate. The proof ~~[illegible]~~ which this gives me of your confidence, and other kind expressions in your letter, place me far above the reach of oppression or injustice. The partial estimate you put upon my ability to promote the cause of of wisdom and justice in a great branch of our government, is highly pleasing to me, as it shews that if my merit is below your estimation, the place I hold in your favour depends exclusively on the kindness of your feelings toward me. When I do return I shall be glad to employ myself in a task so honourable

But I am still more gratified with the prospect you hold out of entrusting to me the important subject of national history which grows out of your management of the Seminole War. I never doubted the truth of my apprehensions respecting the prime mover of all the persecution, by which, for that great service to your country, you were so cruelly

and so constantly assailed; and I shall
devote myself to the labour of
bringing before the publick
a fair and full account of
that campaign, with the
utmost alacrity and the
sincerest zeal. But my dear
sir, there is one obstacle in
the state of my private affairs
that makes it impossible
for me to return to the U.
States at this moment. You
will remember that I mentioned
to you my being involved in
a suretyship for Peter R.
Beverley of Alexa a friend of
mine, & in a case which threatens
a judgment against me for
about 5.000 dollars - & that
the apprehension of some
annoyance from that

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entanglement rendered me anxio to leave the U.S. last summer without delay. My brother writ me from New York that a judgm for the amt. mentioned had actually been obtained against me, & was hanging up in Washington in wait for my return - but he adds that Brereby has instituted proceedings in the Chancery Court of Fredericksburg Va. which in all reasonable probability will exonerate me, in the course of April next from this liability. The case was origina in that Court. Now if I return at once to the U.States I shall have to keep out of the Dist until either by settling Brerebys house over the

heads of his wife (a most amiable
and delightful woman) & children
or raising by some other
means an adequate sum,
I shall ~~be sure~~ be able to pay the judgment.
~~or without~~ otherwise I must
in order to get in the district
surrender myself to the
Marshall. My object therefore
is as my brother advises
me, to remain in Europe so
as not to return, if I can
help it, until next spring.
I have rec^d 1000 dollars
of my salary, & the gov^t
allows me 1000 more to
pay my passage home. With
this sum I propose passing
through the principal cities
of Italy - surveying all

the great battle fields of
that interesting country - and
intending to reach Paris
on or before the 1st Day
of December. Then, if I can
get no help from home,
I shall be compelled by want
of means, to embark at Havre
for the U. States - and I must
keep away from the Doctor
until April or May.

One mode of prolonging
my stay usefully to myself
and to you, until the proper
period, has occurred to
me - and it is this: I have
reason to apprehend that
the treaty which has lately
been negotiated by Mr

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Rhind Mr. Offley & Comre Biddle ~~with~~ with the Ottoman Porte, will not be ~~[illegible]~~ ratified in all its articles and I infer therefore that it will be found necessary to reopen a negotiation touching the offensive stipulation at Constantinople. As Mr Rhind was the author of the exceptionable article, +and from intemperance of habits is unfit for business I hardly think with a ~~goo~~ potentate so irritable and obstinate as the Turk, it will be thought prudent, to attempt a ratification of the instrument by means of the same agent whose work is objected to. And it may

+ all the officers of the squadron who saw him here & at Smyrna unite in this allegation—

14678

appears reasonable to suppose
that on principles of common
prudence & justice, a fresh
agent for this operation
would be preferable. In
this case I feel authorised to
propose for your considera-
-tion myself for this mission.
My zeal, I flatter myself
you can rely on, and I
suppose the little acquain-
-tance I have made ~~of~~ with
the Turkish character &
habits will be no disad-
-vantage. But of this you
& your advisers will judge.

I shall be in Paris by
the 1st of December certainly

if I live, & you propose being at Washington by the 1st of November. If then you should not deem it proper to ratify the treaty, or to submit it to the Senate in its present shape, as from what I have gathered I think probably will be the case, and if you should incline to honor me with this agency, either alone or in conjunction (as I should like) with Commre Biddle & Mr. Offley, by enclosing the necessary instructions to me under cover to Mr. Rives, our envoy at Paris, I should be on the spot to receive them, &

in five or 6 days afterwards
could join Comox Bnd H.
at this place. This employ-
ment, I think I should have
as good a chance as any
other person, of conducting in
a manner that would be
advantageous to the country
and satisfactory to yourself.
It would completely relieve
me from the effects of the
Mahs suspicion, by showing
that you had not withdrawn
your confidence from
me, & would enable me
to take a position on my
return home agreeable
to myself & useful to my
friends. I send this

letter under cover to the Secy. of State, & as I shall write to you again in a few days by the Sloop of war Lexington, will defer until then some remarks I propose making on your argument in explanation of your acts. I wrote to you some time ago mentioning that I had a wild boar of Africa which I intended to send you. I had also a gazelle for little Jackson, but the French soldiers stole the gazelle & let the wild boar

14680

course so that I lost them
both. I hope you will approve
of my conduct ~~&~~ in stopping
at Algiers during the
invasion and taking com-
-mand of the Consular Garri-
son that we erected there
and that was placed under my
flag. I presume it is the
first and only garrison
you ever had under your
Govt or authority in Northern
Africa. I am afraid your
patience will be exhausted
by this long letter - and therefore
begging you to consider all
that part which relates to
the obnoxious article of
Mr. Rhind's treaty, as strictly

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of my conduct in ~~at~~ stopping
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Africa. I am afraid your
patience will be exhausted
by this long letter - and therefore
begging you to consider all
that part which relates to
the obnoxious article of
Mr. Rhind's treaty, as strictly

confidential. I hasten to conclude by assuring you of my own and of Mrs Lees gratitude for your constant and generous kindness to us, and of my unalterable respect & faithful friendship

Yr obt st

H. Lee

Genl. Jackson

P.S. I shall probably write ~~& publish~~ a journal of my travels in Italy, & should I go there, in the Sultans dominions - which if they should be worth publishing, I should like to be allowed to dedicate to you.

14681

Augt 22, 1830

Major H Lee

Port Mahon –

Copy

U. S. Ship Boston Port Mahon
August 22d 1830

Honble Martin Van Buren
Secretary of State

Sir

Since the 20th, at which time I had the Honour to address you, Major Lee has done me the favour to hand me, his letter Book for perusal, and has communicated to me, very fully, facts in relation to Algiers and the other Barbary Consulates, from all which, I have collected much useful and highly interesting information.

He has been, also, so kind as to give me his opinion on various subjects on which I had doubts, and has enabled me to form conclusions respecting, the course I ought to pursue, much more satisfactorily to myself than they would have been, had I not had, the opportunity of consulting him.

With his assistance, which he has freely offered, and which I shall as freely avail myself of, I shall hope to be able to follow his footsteps so closely as to give satisfaction in all that relates to my official duties.

I cannot hope to immitate his stile and composition, to this few men are equal, but my utmost prudence, will be employed in an earnest endeavour to ~~gain~~ give by my conduct, the same satisfaction, which has secured to him the approbation of the Government.

I have the Honour to be
Your very Obedt. Servt.

Signed

David Porter